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## Lisbon Maoists Challenging the Military Regime

LISBON, May 20 (AP)—The authority of the Portuguese government was challenged today by a Maoist group which claims that the military rulers are under the sway of the Moscow-line Communist party.

Accused of prompting disobedience in the army ranks, where they count on the sympathy of an artillery regiment, the Maoists went into the streets tonight to confront the armed forces with the cry of "Down with the military dictatorship."

### Efforts to Cut Arms Budget Lose in House

First 4 Amendments Are Turned Down

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Critics of the administration's bloated defense budget lost a series of votes by wide margins last night as the House began debate on the \$32-billion military hardware authorization bill.

The bill, authorizing \$26.5 billion for planes, ships and missiles for the year beginning July 1, plus \$5.5 billion for a three-month transition period after that as the government shifts to a new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, was cut \$3.7 billion by the House Armed Services Committee.

Critics said \$2.4 billion of the cut was phony, representing aid no longer needed for South Vietnam and deferral of funds for inflated costs of naval vessels. They set out to try to cut \$2 billion more on the House floor.

But chances that any major cut would be made appeared slim as the first four amendments were turned down.

**B-1 Bomber**  
The first was a vote of 227 to 164 defeating a proposal to cut out \$108 million for long-lead-time procurement items for the B-1 bomber, a proposed successor of the B-52 still in the research and development.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., led the fight to cut out the money, arguing that it made no sense under the "fly before you buy" doctrine to buy parts for a plane that may never be produced or whose specifications may be changed.

But supporters of the B-1 contended that it is essential to put a new manned bomber into production as soon as possible and that any delay would amount to trading with the nation's non-nuclear defense power. The plane is expected to cost about \$85 million an aircraft.

**Anti-Tank Plane**  
Defeated by voice vote was a proposal to cut out \$567 million for purchase of A-10 close-support aircraft whose primary mission is to knock out tanks. Critics said existing planes can do the job. But supporters said the A-10 can remain over a target area for two to three hours instead of 30 minutes and would have been a help in trying to rescue the crew of the Mayaguez from Cambodia.

Rejected 269 to 136 was an amendment to cut \$20 million for purchase of three planes for the AWACS airborne alert program. Critics said its function has been changed three times and called it a "system in search of a mission."

**Mansfield Opposes Base**  
WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana introduced a resolution yesterday to disapprove Defense Department plans to expand the U.S. naval station on the British-owned island of Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean.

Congress last year authorized \$14 million for the Navy and \$3.5 million for the Air Force to convert the communication station into a support base for a carrier task force. No money was appropriated.

The authorization was conditioned on recertification by President Ford that the expansion is essential to the national interests of the United States and that the Senate be given an opportunity to vote on the issue within 60 days. President Ford made his certification May 12.

Sen. Mansfield, in introducing the resolution of disapproval, said he was "very surprised" at the presidential certification in the face of opposition from all nations bordering on the Indian Ocean.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has 20 days to report recommendations on the resolution to the Senate. Sen. Mansfield urged the committee to support his position that the United States "not embark on another venture in the southern part of Asia."



Trucks filled with Pathet Lao troops stopped at Sene yesterday before moving on to enter Savannakhet.

### 12 Americans Said Still Safe

## Red Troops Enter Last Major Laotian Town

From Wire Dispatches

SAVANNAKHET, Laos, May 20.—Communist Pathet Lao troops made a triumphal entry into this central Laotian town today aboard a flower-bedecked convoy of Russian-made tanks and trucks. Twelve Americans who are held under house arrest by students were reported to be in good condition.

Pathet Lao troops have now moved into virtually every major town in the country's southern panhandle, which was formerly under rightist control. This spread of Pathet Lao influence has followed by less than two weeks the resignation of most rightist ministers from the country's coalition government.

The Pathet Lao troops appeared to be filling a void left by rightist Vietnamese officials who fled from the region last week.

Neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma has long tried to balance the opposing forces, but observers believe the entire country will fall to the Pathet Lao, which was reported moving into Pakse, another town in southeast Laos.

The Pathet Lao arrived in Savannakhet, which has a population of 30,000, late in the afternoon about 20 PT-76 tanks and about 12 trucks. The troops were met by crowds in the streets and garlanded with flowers while the students who seized the town last week accompanied them in jeeps and snaked ahead of their vehicles in a Laotian-style folk dance.

Laos has a working peace agreement, so there were no scenes of surrender, but instead there was an atmosphere of welcome.

**'Peace Has Come'**  
"We have been fighting for more than 30 years," declared Boun Sayavong, the Pathet Lao commander. "Now peace has come. The people of Savannakhet Province have spoken."

This was to have been a prime question at the session of the assembly which concluded in the early hours today, but the assembly's final communiqué indicated that a decision had been postponed, probably under the pressure of other problems.

This gave President Francisco de Costa Gomes, who military sources say is the prime target of the Marxists, more time to defend himself.

### Russia Plans to Erect Memorial To Babi Yar Massacre Victims

MOSCOW, May 20 (Reuters)—Babi Yar, a gully outside Kiev where 200,000 people, half of them Jews, were massacred by German troops in World War II, is to be marked at last by a full-blown memorial, it was announced today.

The Moscow press agency said that a 19-acre site, replacing a simple stone slab which now marks the spot, should be completed by Sept. 29, the 34th anniversary of the killings. To Jews here and abroad, Babi Yar—literally old woman's gully—has become a symbol of Soviet unwillingness to acknowledge that German atrocities were directed against Jews.

The granite slab, positioned in 1966, mentions only that "Soviet citizens" perished. Journalists who have seen a model of the new monument in Kiev said it emphasizes the "international" and not the Jewish aspect of the killings.

The ravine which was filled in by the departing Germans and now carries a road and thick lime and chestnut groves, will be excavated to its original 19-foot depth.

Costing about 1.3 million rubles (\$1.9 million), the site will center on a 50-foot-tall monument rising from the edge of the precipice into which the machine-gunned bodies fell. The sculpture will represent a mass of entwined figures—a partisan, an old couple, a young girl, a boy and a naked woman her hand, tied behind her back with barbed wire, but still suckling her child.

A competition for a design for the project was won by Ukrainian artist Mikhail Lytenko.

"We are just fine," said Mr. Stone, who has been in the area nine years. "We are confined to our houses, but we have food which came on a courier flight Monday. We have never been asked to leave and we have never been threatened," he said.

However, it was unclear what the future held for the Americans and six other foreigners whose movements were confined after left-wing students sacked the compound of the Agency for International Development last Wednesday.

**Cambodian Battle Reported**  
BANGKOK, May 20 (Reuters)—Khmer Rouge forces were reported today to have fought a desperate weekend battle against a group of supporters of the deposed Lon Nol regime holding a Buddhist temple fortress near the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

A Thai police spokesman said the Khmer Rouge launched a frontal assault on the Preah Vihear temple redoubt, which stands on the edge of a sheer mountain face. They were driven back after an hour of fierce fighting, the Thai spokesman said. The extent of casualties was not known.

**Crew Said to Flee to Thailand**  
WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT)—A report was circulated in high echelons of the Defense Department yesterday that the crew aboard a Cambodian patrol boat that stopped the American merchant ship Mayaguez mutilated and set sail for Thailand.

The report has not been completely verified by high Defense Department officials. But it true, as one Pentagon official acknowledged, the report provides a bizarre twist to the ship seizure that led to the use of American military power and at least 15 deaths.

As described by Defense Department officials, the report is that the patrol boat that stopped the Mayaguez in the Gulf of Siam carried a Cambodian crew and four Khmer Rouge officers.

According to the report, three of the officers went aboard the Mayaguez and one of the officers stayed on the patrol boat.

At that point, according to the report, the Cambodian crew, which apparently was in the Cambodian Navy before the Communist take-over, crewed the Khmer Rouge officer overboard and headed for Thailand.

**Permission Sought**  
Upon approaching the port of Sattahip, in Thailand, the crew, according to a message received by the Pentagon, informed Thai officials that it was the boat that had stopped the Mayaguez and requested permission to come into the port.

[In Washington, a Defense Department spokesman said "we just don't have any facts" on whether a Cambodian Navy boat which surrendered itself to Thai authorities had been involved in the seizure of the U.S. freighter Mayaguez. Associated Press reported.]

[Spokesman Joseph Laitin told newsmen that "I have heard that as the boat approached Sattahip, it radioed in and claimed it had seized the Mayaguez."

[But Mr. Laitin said he could not confirm this and that "I have not seen any official evidence" that would bear out reports that the crew of the Cambodian boat had mutilated against its Khmer Rouge officers.]

**Seat Belts in Benelux**  
BRUSSELS, May 20 (Reuters)—Car drivers and front-seat passengers in the Benelux countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—must wear seat belts from June 1 by law, Belgian Transport Minister Jozef Chabert announced today. The belts must be worn in town as well as on highways.

## U.S. and Russians Want Joint Plan On Mideast Talks

BONN, May 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko agreed in their Vienna talks to work out a cooperative approach to reconvening the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

A senior official on Mr. Kissinger's plane said during the flight here from Vienna today that progress was made on the timing of the conference and how it would be called.

This action was described as an important advance since Mr. Kissinger believes that it would be dangerous to reconvene the Geneva conference without the United States and the Soviet Union sharing the same views.

During the two days of talks between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko in Vienna, no decision was made on when the Middle East peace meeting would be held, but the senior official said a likely time is August or early September. The Geneva talks were suspended after two days in December, 1973.

Before leaving Vienna, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko issued a communiqué in which they spoke resolutely about the outcome of their talks, which started Monday.

**'Near Future'**  
The joint statement repeated what the two officials had said outside the Soviet Embassy in Vienna after today's session—that they will meet again "in the near future" to go over outstanding issues.

It was learned that the new meeting will probably take place in Europe during the second half of July and will deal primarily with the Middle East. Mr. Kissinger reportedly asked for the additional talks.

The only characterization of the two-day talks in the communiqué was to say that the conversations "proceeded in a constructive spirit."

On Mr. Kissinger's plane, the senior U.S. official said that the meetings were more positive than negative and that Mr. Kissinger was satisfied with the result, not only on the Middle East but in the other areas covered.

**SALT Clarification**  
In particular, the official said, Mr. Gromyko clarified his government's views on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

While avoiding giving specific details, the official indicated that Mr. Kissinger got a better idea of Soviet thinking toward reaching a compromise on how to verify compliance with the treaty.

A special committee of the National Security Council, called in Washington on Saturday to consider Mr. Kissinger's report on SALT.

After the panel reviews the possibilities, a full council meeting will be held to develop a U.S. position in time to make a treaty ready for signing by the fall when Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev is scheduled to visit Washington for a summit meeting with President Ford.

**Prospects Good**  
The senior official said, therefore, that the prospects of such a summit meeting remained good.

While SALT and matters such as a European security conference were discussed, it was the Middle East that occupied most of Mr. Kissinger's attention.

When he spoke of progress toward developing a cooperative attitude for the Geneva Middle East conference, the senior official was careful to limit his optimism to procedural matters.

Nothing of substance could have been decided on in Vienna. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Battle Rages In Beirut as Truce Breaks

Guerrillas, Rightists Renew City Fighting

BEIRUT, May 20 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas and rightist Lebanese clashed with mortar, machine guns and rockets in Beirut today as city dwellers fled the streets.

At least four persons were killed and 50 wounded during daytime outbreaks of mortar and machine-gun fire around Beirut's Dik-el-Wachh suburb, a predominantly rightist Lebanese enclave that borders a Palestinian refugee camp on the city's outskirts.

A Palestinian spokesman said heavy fighting died down a few hours after nightfall but erupted again after midnight when Lebanese Phalangist party militiamen began bombing the Tel Zaatar refugee camp with mortar and rocket fire.

The fighting was the worst breach of a month-old ceasefire between the two factions last April, in which 150 persons died and 300 more were injured.

**Attempts at Truce**  
Political and religious leaders held hasty consultations with both sides to try to keep the fighting from spreading.

As news of the fighting became known, Beirut residents, still jittery over last month's clashes, deserted the streets and locked themselves in their homes.

**Army Stays Out of It**  
Lebanese security forces in armored cars and battle dress blocked access to the area. They did not take part in the fighting.

Inside the enclave, groups of Phalangist militiamen ran from corner to corner, returning sniper fire with bursts from their machine guns.

Newsmen who tried to approach them were turned away by pointed guns and warnings not to take photographs.

Residents said a number of persons were killed when they ran to inspect a building hit by a mortar and another shell fell in their midst.

A Phalangist youth, crouched next to a tree, manning a roadblock, said there had been heavy fighting earlier in the day.

"We killed many Palestinians this morning," he said.

In the Moslem sector, the leader of the Shiite sect, Imam Moussaoui, held talks with Aboul Zaim, commander of the guerrilla forces in south Lebanon, in an effort to halt the fighting. He also talked with Phalangist leaders and set a cease-fire for 7 p.m.

But 90 minutes after this deadline both sides continued to exchange fire.

**PLO Office in Zaire**  
KINSHASA, Zaire, May 20 (AP)—President Mobutu Sese Seko announced today the forthcoming opening here of a bureau of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. It made the country the first in central Africa to officially recognize the movement.

The Zairean President said the bureau will open "sooner" and that a delegation of PLO members were busy installing it.

**Israeli Arrest Arabs**  
TEL AVIV, May 20 (UPI)—Security forces have arrested six West Bank Arabs suspected of a number of guerrilla acts, a military spokesman said today.

Several of the suspects were found with explosives in their possession, the spokesman said.

They were charged with setting fire to the labor exchange office in the town of Nebi Salah near Ramallah, leaving a bomb on a bus heading to Tel Aviv and firing on a bus bringing workers from occupied Jordan into Israel. All three incidents took place last month.

**Iran-Iraq Pact**  
ALQIERS, May 20 (Reuters)—Iran and Iraq announced today that the major work on defining their common frontier had been completed and a final treaty to settle their long-standing dispute would be signed in Baghdad.



TALKS END—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in the courtyard of Soviet Embassy in Vienna after two days of talks.



## NATO Ministers to Take Up Arms Standardization Issue

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT).—The defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this week will tackle the alliance's oldest and most complex internal problem: the financial waste and military weaknesses arising from duplication and lack of standardization in weapons and equipment.

A recent State Department report asserts that the allies waste between \$10 billion and \$20 billion annually because of duplication and lack of standardization.

The alliance's conventional military posture, the report states, "is far below the standard we and our European allies should expect from the more than \$80 billion per year that together we spend on general-purpose forces."

The issue is familiar to the defense ministers, who will meet in Brussels Thursday and Friday. Since the 1950s, politicians and soldiers have called for standardization of arms and equipment.

The major reason for the difficulty, NATO sources agree, is that the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Italy are rivals in the weapon market.

Deep disagreements over military doctrine, reflecting national strategic requirements, are a second reason why standardization has not progressed beyond a handful of projects.

The American report gives detailed descriptions of waste and duplication.

Thomas Callaghan Jr., president of Ex-Imtech Inc. of Arlington, Va., began preparing the report last year for the State Department's Bureau of Projects and Research and for the Air Force Advanced Research Projects Agency. Data were gathered from hundreds of civilian officials, soldiers and airmen in NATO countries.

French Return Theoretically, NATO's position in northwest Europe is strong. The Americans, West Germans and British deploy well-trained, well-equipped ground and air forces. The French are quietly returning to a de facto military integration in the alliance.

In the field, NATO is less impressive. The report points out that 12 armies have 13 different types of close-range weapons, six kinds of short-range missiles, seven medium-range missiles and five long-range missiles.

Limited progress has been made toward standardization in the air. The United States, Britain and West Germany now rely on the Phantom F-4 for intercept, reconnaissance and strike missions. But Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium have been shopping for a new fighter for the 1980s.

The variety of NATO weapons, an intelligence analyst in Brussels argued, "gives the [Warsaw] Pact people a definite advantage. They have one main battle tank, the Soviet T-62," he said. "The Poles are as familiar in its repair and maintenance as the Czechs. Doctrine need not be adjusted because of differences in speed and firepower in tanks. With us, that is a constant concern."

Spy Plane Plan Reported BRUSSELS, May 20 (NYT).—The NATO defense ministers will discuss a plan which could lead to joint financing of what NATO sources described here today as "the world's biggest spy plane project."

Official sources revealed that the major decision expected from the Defense Planning Committee discussions on Thursday and Friday is approval of this operation which involves converted Boeing 707s—code-named E-3A—whose sophisticated radar equipment is designed to penetrate more thoroughly into the Soviet bloc than any existing spy satellites.

It seems likely that once the E-3A system is established, it will be placed under NATO command and will include air and ground crew from several NATO nations, the sources said.

Belgian Proposals LONDON, May 20 (Reuters).—Belgian proposals for greater standardization of conventional defense equipment were welcomed today by ministers of the seven-nation Western European Union, who decided they should be studied in depth.

The decision was disclosed by British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan after a one-day meeting of the WEU Council here, attended also by foreign ministers or their deputies from France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

## Seoul Urges U.S. to Give Assurances

Asks More Arms Aid, Troop Deployment

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, May 20 (WP).—South Korea today called on the United States to demonstrate its commitment to the Korean Peninsula by providing additional military aid, that it will not let it suffer the same fate as South Vietnam.

In a unanimous five-point declaration prepared at the request of the government, the National Assembly declared a national resolve "to resolutely crush any provocation or invasion by North Korea." The statement said that events in Indochina have had a heavy effect on the balance of power in Asia and, together with North Korean statements and maneuvering, have created "new tension" on the Korean Peninsula.

While publicly expressing faith in the reliability of the U.S. commitment, government officials are reported to be privately warning civic leaders that the United States cannot be relied upon to back up this country in the long run. Both in public and private, high officials are appealing for unity and seeking to drive home the message that disunity within was a major cause of the collapse in South Vietnam.

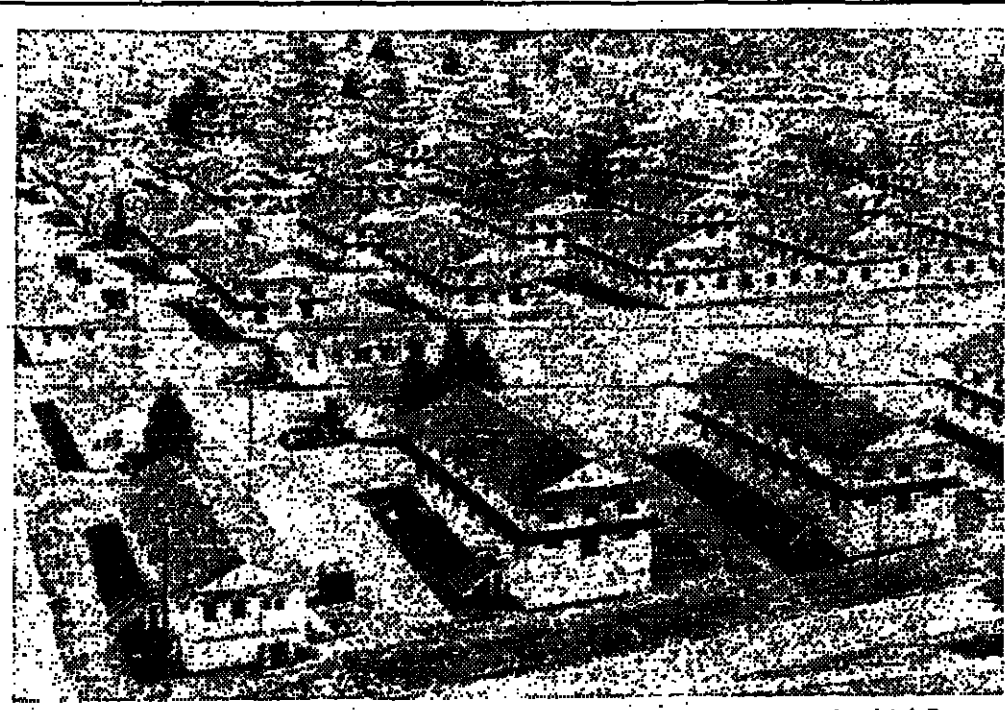
A week ago today, President Chung Hee Park used emergency powers to issue a decree banning virtually all internal opposition on threat of 15 years' imprisonment.

National Determination The assembly resolution adopted today spoke of national determination, unity in the anti-Communist cause and faith in a "free democratic system," a point demanded by the opposition party as a price of support. As in recent statements by Mr. Park, the resolution warned North Korea that renewed hostilities would result in "self-destruction" with no indication of the basis for that statement.

Regarding its major ally, the resolution said: "We hope the United States... will demonstrate by deeds its firm determination not to commit the same failure on the Korean Peninsula as it did on the Indochinese Peninsula. Without such a demonstration, the United States will lose all credibility in its foreign commitments and this will lead to a debacle in world peace and order."

The resolution suggested that the United States display its undoubted attitude by expediting the lagging military aid plan for Korean forces and by deploying U.S. military forces near the Korean Peninsula.

Berlin Talks Resume BERLIN, May 20 (UPI).—East and West German negotiators resumed talks in East Berlin today on a proposed improvement of railroad service to and from West Berlin.



OVERFLOW—The Indiantown Gap Military Reservation near Harrisburg, Pa., in whose two-story barracks 15,000 Vietnamese refugees will be housed to relieve overcrowding in other centers. The first arrivals are expected late next week.

## 4th-Ranking Hanoi Politburo Member

### Pham Hung Is Seen as New Saigon Leader

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT).—North Vietnam's fourth-ranking Politburo member, who for the last eight years secretly coordinated activities against Saigon, was reported yesterday to have emerged as the apparent political leader in South Vietnam following the Communist takeover.

The prominence given the public appearance of the Politburo member, Pham Hung, last week at celebrations marking the Communist victory late last month was regarded by the U.S. intelligence community as a sign that Hanoi probably plans to direct developments in South Vietnam closely.

For the moment, however, the

prevailing view of U.S. specialists is that a separate South Vietnamese government will be permitted to exist and establish diplomatic relations around the world under Hanoi's guidance.

Mr. Hung, 62, was born in what is now South Vietnam, moved north in the 1950s and held a number of top jobs, including deputy premier in Hanoi before going underground in 1967 and assuming command secretly of the Central Office for South Vietnam, which directed the political and military war effort against Saigon.

Documents, Messages Mr. Hung was never publicly identified by Hanoi as the head of operations in South Vietnam, but U.S. analysts said they learned of his job through Communist

defectors, captured documents and intercepted messages.

There was general surprise in the intelligence community when Hanoi and Saigon, in official reports last Thursday, publicly put Mr. Hung at the top of the list of South Vietnamese officials welcoming a North Vietnamese delegation to Saigon for the celebrations.

Mr. Hung was identified in the Communist accounts of the event as a "member of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the South Vietnam party organization."

The Vietnam Workers party is the Communist party of Hanoi. According to a U.S. government biography, Mr. Hung joined the "Revolutionary Youth League" of the late Ho Chi Minh in the 1920s and in 1930 was a founding member of the Indochinese Communist party.

In 1951, he was sentenced to death by the French but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was freed in August, 1945, joined the Viet Minh forces, and became a member of the military command in the South.

He moved to Hanoi in 1955 and joined the party Politburo in 1957. In 1960, he became First Deputy Premier to Pham Van Dong. In 1967, he replaced Gen. Nguyen Chi Thanh as head of operations in the South after Gen. Thanh died.

Reunification Is Aim BANGKOK, May 20 (AP).—Some of Hanoi's leaders yesterday said at a rally marking the 85th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birth that North and South Vietnam would be reunited, saying this was the ultimate wish of the late leader.

Radio Hanoi said Premier Pham Van Dong said at the rally in the North Vietnamese capital that victory had been achieved and quoted the last line of Ho's will.

"My ultimate will is that our people consolidate to create and struggle for a peaceful, unified, democratic and prosperous Vietnam and properly contribute to the worldwide revolution."

In another speech at the Hanoi rally, Truong Chinh, a party central committee member, said: "... our country will definitely be united. North and South Vietnamese people will definitely be under one roof."

## U.S. Revises Mayaguez Toll: 15 Dead, 3 Lost, 50 Wounded

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—The Pentagon reported today that 15 U.S. Marines, Air Force men and sailors died in last week's military operation to retrieve the captured freighter Mayaguez.

Three Marines are listed as missing, with the probability that they are dead, the Pentagon said.

The casualty list, revised up and down several times since the operation, also showed that 50 Marines, Air Force men and sailors were wounded in the action.

Pentagon spokesman Joseph Laitin said at a briefing that this report is "as close to final as possible" except for the possibility of what he called some "minor adjustments."

Th casualties have been substantiated by the armed services involved and "are considered accurate," Mr. Laitin said.

He added that "I am not in any position to characterize" whether the 68 casualties amounted to a heavy toll.

The Mayaguez was captured last week by Cambodian gunboats and was freed during an assault on Koh Tang, an island 30 miles off the Cambodian coast. The operation on Koh Tang involved more than 350 men, which would mean that about 20 per cent of those who partici-

ated were either killed or wounded.

Thirteen of those listed as dead were killed after a helicopter carrying troops to the beach was hit and came down in about 100 feet of water at high tide, Mr. Laitin said. Thirteen others escaped from that helicopter, he said.

This was a change from previous Pentagon reports which indicated that the 13 listed as missing until today had been aboard a second helicopter which crashed between 2 to 3 miles at sea after being struck by Communist fire.

In his revised account, Mr. Laitin said that the second helicopter had gone to sea after unloading its troops. He said that one Air Force crewman died and three others were rescued.

The 15th man listed as killed in action was a Marine killed on the beach during the assault, he said.

The Marines lost 11 dead, 3 still listed as missing and 41 wounded. The Air Force had 2 dead and 7 wounded, the Navy 2 dead and 2 wounded, the spokesman said.

The two Navy dead were medical corpsmen accompanying the Marine assault troops aboard the helicopter that fell into the water off the beach, Mr. Laitin said.

## U.S. Emigrant in Knesset

### Feminist Is a Rising Figure in Israel's Political World

By John M. Goshko

JERUSALEM, May 20 (WP).—At first glance, Marcia Freedman does not seem like a woman to make men feel uneasy. She weighs barely 100 pounds and she would have to stretch to measure five feet in height.

Still, Mrs. Freedman says, "a lot of the men around here find me very threatening. They think I'm a walking scandal and they even look at me as much as they possibly can."

Mrs. Freedman, 37, does not stay put down for very long. Although it is only a little more than five years since she came here from the United States, she has been elected to the Knesset, Israel's 120-member parliament.

And, while it is not unprecedented for the Knesset to have members who are women or emigrants from the United States, Mrs. Freedman has become famous throughout Israel as one of the Knesset's maverick backbenchers.

In part, that is because she is, in her own words, "the first radical militant feminist that they've had in the Knesset."

Not only she is eager to talk about these problems, but she also advocates solutions—the unrestricted right of women to have abortions and the controlled sale of hard drugs to addicts—that the old guard of Israel's political establishment finds shocking.

Many of Mrs. Freedman's ideas have struck a responsive chord among younger Israelis chafing at the patriarchal political order. This has made her a symbol of a protest movement that has been gaining momentum since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and that many think could eventually change the character of Israeli politics.

Some admirers speculate that Mrs. Freedman might someday emerge as a sort of latter-day, new-left version of Golda Meir. Such ideas are dismissed with a shrug by Mrs. Freedman, who points out that her feminist notions do not exactly square with the former Premier's image as Israel's surrogate Jewish mother. To Mrs. Freedman, Mrs. Meir's style belongs to her grandmother's generation.

"Golda Meir likes to say that she was never handicapped or discriminated against in politics because she's a woman," Mrs. Freedman says. "She's very proud of the fact that she's always been accepted as one of the boys."

"I don't want to be one of the boys. I don't want to be part of the male world. I want to be Marcia Freedman—a person, a human being among other human beings. That's the identity that I want."

Search for Identity Her search for this identity began back in Newark, N.J., where she was born and spent a middle-class Jewish childhood. Later came Remington, a favorite haven for intellectually restless Jewish girls. Then marriage, a job teaching philosophy at Brooklyn College and a growing sense of engagement with the issues of the 1960s.

"Eventually I became very alienated and despairing of American society," she recalls. "I felt that I had become impossible to change things by working through the system—that anyone who really wanted to make changes would have to go underground. But I was too old and too bourgeois to do that."

So, in 1968, she and her husband and their daughter (now 10) came to Israel, where she took a post teaching philosophy at Bar Ilan University. She also became one of the founders of the Israeli women's liberation movement, and "overnight I was a notorious character. I found out very

quickly that feminist ideas are very threatening here, just as they are everywhere else."

This, she insists, is so despite Israel's image of equality for women. After all, it is the country that made Mrs. Meir a famous political figure, and everyone's picture of Israel includes gun-toting girls in uniform and women laboring alongside men on kibbutz farms and assembly lines.

"It's all a fraud," Mrs. Freedman says. "Israel has never been an egalitarian society where women are concerned. There's still a differential of 47 per cent between what men and women earn. Only 35 per cent of Israeli women work outside the home. Even the compulsory military service is nothing more than the organized humiliation of women. There's no equality in the army. The girls are drafted to be parachute soldiers or clerk-typists or some other kind of assistants to men."

Inevitably, zeal led to politics. The vehicle was an organization called the Citizens' Rights Movement, formed after the 1973 war by another outspoken woman.

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"I don't want to be one of the boys. I don't want to be part of the male world. I want to be Marcia Freedman—a person, a human being among other human beings. That's the identity that I want."

Her search for this identity began back in Newark, N.J., where she was born and spent a middle-class Jewish childhood. Later came Remington, a favorite haven for intellectually restless Jewish girls. Then marriage, a job teaching philosophy at Brooklyn College and a growing sense of engagement with the issues of the 1960s.

"Eventually I became very alienated and despairing of American society," she recalls. "I felt that I had become impossible to change things by working through the system—that anyone who really wanted to make changes would have to go underground. But I was too old and too bourgeois to do that."

So, in 1968, she and her husband and their daughter (now 10) came to Israel, where she took a post teaching philosophy at Bar Ilan University. She also became one of the founders of the Israeli women's liberation movement, and "overnight I was a notorious character. I found out very

quickly that feminist ideas are very threatening here, just as they are everywhere else."

This, she insists, is so despite Israel's image of equality for women. After all, it is the country that made Mrs. Meir a famous political figure, and everyone's picture of Israel includes gun-toting girls in uniform and women laboring alongside men on kibbutz farms and assembly lines.

"It's all a fraud," Mrs. Freedman says. "Israel has never been an egalitarian society where women are concerned. There's still a differential of 47 per cent between what men and women earn. Only 35 per cent of Israeli women work outside the home. Even the compulsory military service is nothing more than the organized humiliation of women. There's no equality in the army. The girls are drafted to be parachute soldiers or clerk-typists or some other kind of assistants to men."

Inevitably, zeal led to politics. The vehicle was an organization called the Citizens' Rights Movement, formed after the 1973 war by another outspoken woman.

Not only she is eager to talk about these problems, but she also advocates solutions—the unrestricted right of women to have abortions and the controlled sale of hard drugs to addicts—that the old guard of Israel's political establishment finds shocking.

Many of Mrs. Freedman's ideas have struck a responsive chord among younger Israelis chafing at the patriarchal political order. This has made her a symbol of a protest movement that has been gaining momentum since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and that many think could eventually change the character of Israeli politics.

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## Pennsylvania Law Voided

## Supreme Court Splits Angrily Over Aid to Religious Schools

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, May 20 (WP).—An angry divided Supreme Court yesterday struck down a state law permitting public school teachers to teach remedial and special courses in parochial and other private schools.

By a 6-to-3 vote the court ruled that such programs violate the First Amendment's ban on establishment of religion because they "necessarily give rise to a

constitutionally intolerable degree of entanglement between church and state."

The same majority also held unconstitutional Pennsylvania's plan for lending instructional materials, including teaching aids and laboratory equipment, to private and parochial schools because most such institutions had a "predominantly religious character."

A different 6-to-3 alignment sustained state laws for lending textbooks to private and public school students alike, calling the loans an aid to the pupils and only an indirect benefit to religious and church-related schools.

## Burger Dissents

But Chief Justice Warren Burger said in dissent that he saw "as much potential for divisive political debate in opposition to the crabbed attitude the court shows in this case" as in the Pennsylvania aid law.

Justice William Rehnquist and Justice Byron White called the majority's decision arbitrary, inconsistent and illogical and added that they were "disturbed as much by the overtones of the court's opinion as by its actual holding. The court apparently believes that the establishment clause of the First Amendment not only mandates religious neutrality on the part of government but also requires that this court go further and throw its weight on the side of those who believe that our society as a whole should be a purely secular one."

The decision drew the line—at least in elementary and secondary education—on how much a state can aid religious education. It upheld certain forms of assistance to pupils that the court had already approved, including textbook loans, school lunches, health services and reimbursement for bus transportation.

Beyond that, the states may not expect Supreme Court approval. Further extensions of aid programs, one opinion hinted, might force the court to decide whether any substantial state spending "to enrich the curricula of church-related elementary and secondary schools" would be deemed unconstitutional.

The decision closed off one of the few remaining routes to state aid undertaken by Pennsylvania in the face of successive high court decisions outlawing teacher salary supplements and tuition grants.

## Three-Way Split

Only Justices Potter Stewart, Harry Blackmun and Lewis Powell Jr. were in the majority on all issues. They were joined on the questions of auxiliary teaching services and teaching aids by Justices William Brennan Jr., William Douglas and Thurgood Marshall, who also argued unsuccessfully for striking down the textbook loans.

To obtain a majority on the textbook question, Justices Stewart, Blackmun and Powell were joined by Chief Justice Burger and Justices Rehnquist and White. But the latter three dissented on the other points.

According to the majority, the church-state "entanglement" violating the Constitution was the inevitable close supervision by the state to ensure that public money would never be spent on any religious activity in the schools.

In addition, the majority held, the annual wrangles over appropriations in the state legislature would entail "a serious potential for divisive conflict over the issue of aid to religion."

Nearly 5 million youngsters are enrolled in about 17,000 church-related or independent nonpublic schools—roughly 10 per cent of total enrollment in all elementary and secondary schools. Catholic schools enroll four-fifths of these students.

## Police to Test Saliva in Hunt For U.K. Rapist

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 20 (AP).—Determined to find the rapist who has attacked seven girls in eight months, police in this university city are asking every short man in town to take a saliva test.

Men between the ages of 17 and 30 and 5 feet 5 inches or shorter are to take the test after police analyzed samples of the rapist's saliva and found that he was of a rare blood group.

Police have had no other leads in the search for the attacker, who wears a black leather hood with the word "Rapist" printed in bold letters on it.

## Sterility Holiday

SINGAPORE, May 20 (UPI).—Government employees who undergo voluntary sterilization will be granted seven days leave with full pay, the government announced today.



HATS OFF—Helmetless motorcyclists parading through Albany, N.Y., to the State Capitol to protest the state's mandatory helmet law. About 300 took part.

## FBI File Is Said to Support Charge of '61 CIA Castro Plot

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT).—The Rockefeller commission has learned of documents supporting the charge that the CIA conspired with the Mafia in a plot in 1961 to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, authoritative sources reported yesterday.

According to these sources, a top former official of the Department of Justice during the Nixon administration has told the commission in secret testimony that Justice Department files contain FBI memoranda that confirm that the CIA contacted Sam Giancana, a Chicago racketeer, and John Roselli, a soldier of fortune with organized crime connections, in a plot to assassinate Mr. Castro.

The existence of the documents is the first public indication that there is written material to support the long-standing allegation that the CIA conspired with organized crime figures in such an assassination attempt.

The file, the sources said, has been located and is now in the hands of John Keeney, acting assistant attorney general for the department's Criminal Division. Mr. Keeney is expected to transfer the documents to the commission. He declined to comment on the matter. David Bellin, chief counsel to the commission headed by Vice-President Rockefeller, also declined to comment on the matter. This has been standard practice for the commission.

## Allegations Reported in '67

As early as 1967, columnist Jack Anderson had reported allegations that Robert Maheu, a former FBI agent and manager of Las Vegas properties for billionaire Howard Hughes, recruited

ed Giancana and Roselli in a plot to assassinate Mr. Castro. According to Mr. Anderson's version, Roselli, with CIA help, organized one attempted assassination of the Cuban leader with poison capsules, also supplied by the CIA. In another attempt, these press reports have said, the group tried to infiltrate rifle sharpshooters to kill Mr. Castro during a public meeting.

The sources familiar with the existing files said they did not know if the files went into this detail, but they do confirm that both Giancana and Roselli had been working with the CIA at the time.

One source said the file contained a memorandum signed by J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the FBI, in which Mr. Hoover discussed whether Giancana's CIA connections may have protected him from the full weight of a Justice Department prosecution in the mid-1960s. Another source said the files showed that Roselli's relationship with the CIA came up during the Justice Department investigation of him.

There is no information available from the present sources as to whether the assassination attempt was approved by President Kennedy or any other high Kennedy administration official. Two former aides to Robert Kennedy, the attorney general at the time, told The New York Times several months ago that Sen. Kennedy told them about the CIA plotting with underworld figures.

In an interview, Adam Walsh, Sen. Kennedy's chief of staff, said Sen. Kennedy told him he had found out about the plot and "turned it off." The alleged assassination plots took place in 1961, according to several sources.

## Company to Be 'Prosecuted'

## Bolivia Holding Gulf Oil Aide In Political Payoff Scandal

LA PAZ, May 20 (AP).—The Bolivian government placed the local representative of the Gulf Oil Corp. under house arrest today, ordered Gulf's president to appear in court and said the company would be "criminally prosecuted" for making illegal political contributions to Bolivian officials.

District Attorney Rolando Simbron said he had issued a summons for Bob Dorsey, president of the U.S. oil company, to appear in a Bolivian court. He said the company must name the Bolivian official who received the \$300,000 that Gulf had admitted paying between 1966 and 1969.

Mr. Simbron, who charged that Gulf's payoffs damaged "the prestige, the dignity and the respectability of the state," did not indicate how he could enforce the order.

Mr. Dorsey testified before a U.S. Senate committee last week that Gulf gave a former president, Gen. René Barrientos, a \$10,000 helicopter in which Gen. Barrientos was killed in a crash in April, 1969. Mr. Dorsey also told the committee he supposed that associates of Gen. Barrientos may have shared in "political contributions" totaling \$300,000 which the company paid.

Officials Sought

Mr. Simbron said that as soon as he learns the names of officials who received payoffs, "they will immediately be arrested."

A strong police guard was ordered to the home here of Gulf's representative in Bolivia, Carlos Dorado Choptea. A police spokesman said the house arrest was ordered to prevent him from leaving the country.

Mr. Dorado Choptea was expected to be moved to jail soon. He could be sentenced to from one to three years in prison if convicted of participating in acts of bribery.

President Hugo Banzer called yesterday on the Organization of American States to condemn Gulf for its "sordid activities" in developing countries. Foreign Ministry sources said Bolivia was seeking "a unanimous hemispheric condemnation" of the company.

Police in the Bolivian capital were placed on emergency status after hundreds of students twice sought to block streets around university buildings. Police used tear gas to disperse the students.

The students distributed leaflets calling for a march today "to defend the nation's dignity." But a government spokesman said the authorities would not allow the Gulf affair "to be used as a pretext to create tension in the country."

## Charges in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 20 (AP).—Costa Rica accused three U.S. fruit companies today of conspiring against banana-exporting countries of Central America to keep them from raising export taxes.

A statement issued by Foreign Minister Gonzalo Pacheco named Del Monte, Standard Fruit and United Brands as the three international companies involved.

Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Colombia form the Union of Banana Exporting Countries, which last year recommended a \$1 tax on every 40-pound case of bananas sold abroad.

Mr. Pacheco's statement urged the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate a report that the three companies had set up a \$5-million secret fund "to destabilize U.S. governments to prevent them from taxing banana exports."

In the United States, spokesmen for United Brands, Del Monte and Castle & Cooke, Inc., the parent company of Standard Fruit, denied the charges.

## 3 States Act To End Health Care Crisis

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP).—Lawmakers in California, New York and Tennessee have moved to forestall real or threatened health care crises by advancing legislation to deal with skyrocketing medical malpractice insurance rates.

As California's legislators worked yesterday on proposals to put a lid on the rates, a doctors' protest began May 1 in the San Francisco area spread into southern California.

Officials said that about 150 anesthesiologists in a six-county area of southern California and 90 in Sacramento joined a doctors' slowdown that began when their San Francisco colleagues refused to handle all but emergency cases.

The walkout by 185 anesthesiologists in the Bay area was triggered by announced rate increases of up to 324 per cent for malpractice insurance by the Argonaut Insurance Co.

Most southern California physicians have not been hit with higher rates, but their insurers have warned that increases of up to 500 per cent may be necessary by the end of the year.

In Albany, New York's lawmakers enacted a measure to avert a threatened collapse of the medical malpractice insurance business in the state.

The bill approved yesterday will not prevent rate increases for malpractice insurance, but it places strict new limits on the rights of patients to bring suit against doctors.

It also creates a pool which all companies writing personal injury liability insurance in the state would be required to join. The pool would guarantee the continued availability of malpractice insurance if private companies failed to provide the coverage.

Among the key provisions of the bill is one sharply limiting the doctrine of "informed consent," under which a patient can now sue a doctor for failing to tell the patient the risk of and alternatives to a specific medical treatment.

The state Senate in Tennessee ended three days of debate yesterday by passing a bill to make it more difficult to file suits for medical malpractice.

The 26-3 vote came with 400 doctors packed into the Senate gallery or listening to a loudspeaker in the empty House chamber.

The key feature of the bill, which returns to the House for action on a half-dozen amendments, is the creation of a review board to screen malpractice claims before they reach court.

The board could not prevent the filing of a lawsuit, but could report its opinion of the claim.

## A Higher-Yield Wheat Produced by Israelis

LONDON, May 20 (UPI).—A new high-yield type of wheat derived from crossing a primitive African wheat from the Sahara with a local Israeli strain has been produced by the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel, the institute has announced.

In a statement issued at its London office, the institute said the new wheat has several features that make it superior to existing types including one giant spike, broad leaves and a non-branched stalk permitting maximum density of planting.

## Ford Vetoes Bill to Control Strip Mining

Bid to Override Him Due in Congress Today

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 20 (WP).—President Ford today vetoed a bill to establish federal minimum standards for strip mining, saying they would increase fuel costs and increase unemployment.

In his veto message to Congress, the President said, "We can develop our energy resources while protecting our environment," but contended that the bill does not "strike a proper balance between our energy and economic goals and important environmental objectives."

The message listed the following reasons for the veto:

- As many as 36,000 people would lose jobs, when unemployment is already too high.
- Consumers would pay higher prices—particularly in electric bills—when consumer costs are already too high.
- The nation would be more dependent on foreign oil when it is already overly dependent and dangerously vulnerable.
- Coal production will be unnecessarily reduced when this vital domestic energy resource is needed more than ever.

## Previous Veto

In December, the President pocket-vetoed a similar measure because, he said, it would have caused excessive coal production losses and higher coal prices.

Congress passed the measure again this month with minor changes and by overwhelming votes in both houses, but Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb predicted at a White House news conference that the House would sustain the President's veto.

On Capitol Hill, however, the bill's supporters said they believed they could muster the necessary two-thirds vote in both houses to override.

House leaders have scheduled an override attempt tomorrow and an extremely close vote is predicted by leaders of both parties.

The controversial measure, strongly supported by environmentalists and opposed by the coal industry, would prohibit surface mining on land that could not be reclaimed and would require mining companies to reclaim stripped land and return it to its original contours.

Other provisions would establish an office of surface mining in the Interior Department, outlaw strip mining on most federal lands and establish special regulations for federally owned coal beneath privately owned land.

## House Expected To Delay Its Vote On Arming Turks

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—A leading House opponent of military aid to Turkey predicted today that the House will delay action on Senate-approved legislation to permit renewed arms sales to Turkey.

Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, deputy Democratic whip, said he believes the House would defeat the measure if it were put to a vote.

But Rep. Brademas predicted that the House would delay action to give Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a chance to use Senate approval of the measure to bring Greece and Turkey together for peace talks on the Cyprus issue.

The Senate voted 41 to 40 yesterday to lift the military aid embargo which Congress put in effect Feb. 5 because Turkey used American-supplied arms to invade Cyprus last July.

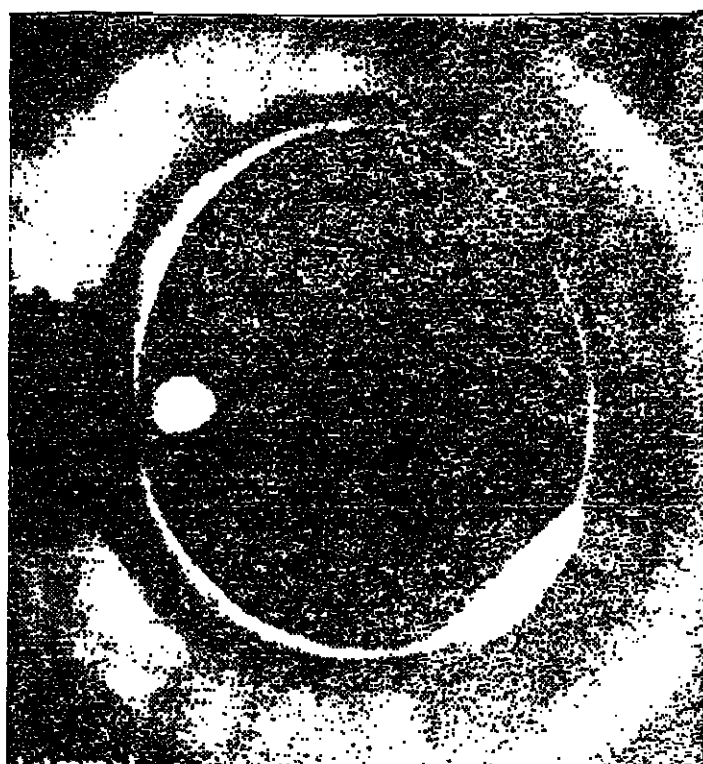
## Welcomed by Turks

ANKARA, May 20 (Reuters).—The U.S. Senate vote to lift the embargo on arms for Turkey was regarded here as a step forward, even though it remained uncertain that Congress as a whole would endorse the move, officials here said today.

They said the Senate's narrow but favorable vote last night would almost certainly improve the atmosphere in talks here this week between Mr. Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangil.

## Burma Storm Kills 130

RANGOON, May 20 (UPI).—A hurricane that struck Burma's north and northeast regions two weeks ago claimed 130 lives and destroyed several thousand tons of rice, according to government reports.



ELECTRICITY PHOTOGRAPHED—Physicists at the University of California in Berkeley have made the first photograph showing electricity in liquid form. Photo shows an "electron-hole drop" created by laser light in a small circular crystal of extremely cold germanium. The bright spot at the center left is the glowing infrared light scattered from the crystal edge. The drop, about two-thirds of a millimeter in diameter, is estimated to contain about 10 trillion electrical charges.

## U.S. Researchers Photograph A Drop of Liquid Electricity

BERKELEY, Calif., May 20 (AP).—University of California scientists have photographed an electricity drop for the first time, confirming a 41-year-old prediction that electricity really is liquid that can drip like water.

"This truly is an entirely new state of matter and we should know more about its behavior and the theory behind it," Prof. Carson Jeffries, one of the Berkeley researchers, said in an interview.

"Photographing it gives us a greater conviction of its reality and permits us to observe its changes as we change its environment," he added.

The research team froze electricity in a tight container down to within a few degrees of absolute zero, which is equal to 273 degrees below zero centigrade, then, using an intense laser beam to make it glow with infrared light, they photographed it through ultrathin radiation detectors built into a television camera.

The findings also were published yesterday in the journal *Physical Review Letters*.

The key to the experiment was the gathering of invisible "electron-hole" droplets into a larger, photographable drop measuring about one-thirtieth of an inch across.

## Electron Hole

A few years ago, a group of Soviet scientists discovered the formation of "electron hole" clouds when a crystal of the metallic, semiconducting element germanium was cooled to the temperature of liquid helium and its atoms were excited. Electrons and their oppositely charged "holes" combined to form a mobile swarm of electrical particles like a wet fog.

Since the discovery, scientists have been probing the clouds with microwaves to learn about their properties and find why they could flow through the lattice-like structure of a metallic crystal.

The Berkeley group used a small plastic container with a turn screw to apply pressure to a thin germanium disk about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter.

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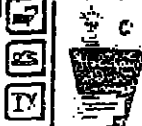
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## Rizzo, Slipping, Still Strong In Philadelphia Primary Race

By Wayne King

PHILADELPHIA, May 20 (UPI)—If he were a candidate in a city other than Philadelphia, Frank Rizzo, the only mayor in the United States who has failed a public polygraph examination, probably would not have a chance to be re-elected.

Yet the former police commissioner and self-styled "toughest cop in America" was until recently regarded as the clear favorite in today's primary for the Democratic nomination. His chief opponent, Louis Hill, is a hard-working state senator who is backed by the city's Democratic organization. And although the odds seem to have fallen sharply, Mr. Rizzo still is generally considered to be in the race.

Most unaligned political observers now say the race is likely to be very close. The winner will be an overwhelming favorite to win the general election in November from the probable Republican candidate, Thomas Foglietta, who has nominal primary opposition.

The primary campaign has been bitter and divisive—some have called it a "holy war" between Mr. Rizzo and Peter Camiel, leader of the Democratic City Committee.

The flamboyant mayor himself has been the major issue. He went into the race with many political liabilities, among them the following:

• During his early days in office, his combative style and slashing attacks on his political enemies, real or imagined, created

a number of powerful adversaries, among them Mr. Camiel.

• A months-long teachers strike, lengthened by Mr. Rizzo's insistence on keeping a pledge not to raise taxes, embittered segments of organized labor.

• The revelation that a special 33-member police squad reporting directly to the mayor and allegedly investigating corruption was actually engaged in political spying contributed to existing fears that Mr. Rizzo's understanding of civil liberties was at best vestigial.

• In August 1973, the mayor accepted a challenge by Mr. Camiel to take a lie-detector test covering allegations of political bribery. Both the mayor and his deputy were found to have lied.

• Mr. Camiel to have told the truth. • A home the mayor was having built at a cost to him of \$112,000 was revealed to have an actual value of about \$400,000, suggesting unusual largesse by the contractor. The mayor later sold the house to still criticism.

• The Pennsylvania Crime

Commission reported widespread and systematic corruption in the Philadelphia Police Department.

• A grand jury last month indicted Hillel Levinson, the city managing director and the ranking official in the mayor's cabinet, and also the man the mayor backed unsuccessfully for district attorney, on 35 criminal counts stemming from his alleged awarding of city contracts to architects and engineers who made large political contributions.

The explanation of Mr. Rizzo's political resilience is his personality and a long, grinding campaign in Philadelphia's ethnic areas.

• In South Philly (Mr. Rizzo's old Italian-American neighborhood) he's somewhere between the Pope and Superman," said Robert Alotta, a longtime Rizzo partisan and city employee.

### 28 Hurt in 7 Fires At N.Y. Trade Center

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Twenty-eight persons have suffered minor injuries in seven suspicious fires yesterday in the twin 110-story towers of the World Trade Center.

Fire officials said today that the first two fires, both on the 11th floor of the center's North Tower, were arson.



Frank Rizzo

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## Jacques Stehman, Belgian Critic of Music, Is Dead

BRUSSELS, May 20 (AP)—Jacques Stehman, 63, a musician and journalist, died of a heart attack at his home today.

Mr. Stehman wrote a column on music published in the newspaper Le Soir. The Belgian critic was also known for his radio commentary on the Queen Elizabeth music competition.

Alexander Y. Alexeev MOSCOW, May 20 (UPI)—Alexander Y. Alexeev, 34, a Soviet engineering pioneer, has died after a long illness, the newspaper Oudok said today.

Mr. Alexeev, a member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, supervised construction of the first Soviet electric traction machines and turbo hydro-generators.

Robert E. Quinn

WARWICK, R.I., May 20 (AP)—Robert E. Quinn, 81, former Rhode Island governor and retired chief judge of the U.S. Military Court of Appeals, died here yesterday. Judge Quinn suffered a stroke four months ago.

Kasimir Fajans ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 20 (UPI)—Kasimir Fajans, 87, one of the pioneers of the atomic age, died here on Sunday.

His major scientific achievements included the establishment of radioactive displacement laws, discovery of the first isotope of element 91, and initiation of the concept of heat hydration of gaseous ions. All were keys to the development of atomic power.



PRE-PRANDIAL DOINGS—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his wife with the mayor of Ringeldorf at folk dances before dining with the village's inhabitants.

### 'He Didn't Understand'

## Fearful Taiwan Seaman Kills Self in Jail

BUSENELL, Fla., May 20 (AP)—After surviving eight months in a Florida swamp, a Chinese seaman, who feared his captors, hanged himself in his jail cell, deputies say.

"He didn't understand," an in-

terpreter said after "The Wild Man of Green Swamp" was found hanging by his belt yesterday. "He didn't believe police would let him go free."

The man, believed to be Hu Tu-mei, 38, of Taiwan, had been captured by a posse which followed a trail of half-eaten wild animal carcasses and captured him Saturday in the sawgrass jungle.

Don Clark, chief deputy sheriff of Sumter County, said Mr. Hu, father of seven, wrapped one end of his belt around his neck and fastened the other end to a cell bar. Earlier, Mr. Hu had told the police he wanted to go home but then refused to sign the necessary papers, Mr. Clark said.

David Chen, a Chinese engineer from St. Petersburg, spent six hours on Sunday talking to Mr. Hu in his native dialect. "He did something wrong. He stole food," Mr. Chen said. "He thought they would execute him soon. I tried to convince him this wasn't so. But he was so scared."

According to information pleaded together by the police, Mr. Hu was flown to the United States in May 1974, to work on the freighter Harold J. Jaquet, which had an all-Chinese crew. He had never been to sea before and became sick on board the vessel. Mr. Hu eventually was admitted to Tampa General Hospital in September where, apparently scared by an order to have a blood test, he escaped and ran to sanctuary in the swamp. He hid in the swamp until his capture Saturday.

In jail, Mr. Hu was given fruit and nuts, chicken and rice and



Hu Tu-mei in jail.

outfitted with new clothes. Deputies offered to buy him a ticket home.

"He couldn't understand how police could be nice. If they had asked him to pay for the ticket, maybe he would have believed," Mr. Chen said.

Mr. Hu said he had lived on swamp water, raw armadillos, alligator tails, snakes and meager amounts of food stolen from farmhouses on the fringe of the swamp.

Mr. Hu was jailed on a breaking and entering charge. Police said the charges were a protective measure and probably would have been dropped when his identity was firmly established.

## 20 Arab Nations Still Weighing Talks With EEC

CAIRO, May 20 (Reuters)—

Representatives of Arab states today put off a final decision on whether to go ahead with talks with the European Economic Community on political and economic cooperation.

Delegates from all 20 Arab League member-countries except Libya met for more than three hours to assess the impact on future Arab-Common Market relations of a recent agreement between the EEC and Israel.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud El-Khatib said that the delegates would continue their discussions tomorrow about the talks with the EEC, due to open in Cairo June 10.

Libya stayed away from today's meeting. It sent a note declaring it would not take part in any conference with the EEC to protest the Israeli-Common Market agreement.

Informal sources said that Iraq led a movement at today's meeting for calling off the talks. The sources said that Algeria also emphasized that the Common Market's decision to give favorable trade terms to Israel was a serious development for the Arab world.

The Arab League and the Common Market have been aiming since last year to arrange periodic meetings to strengthen their economic and political links.

## Malta Abolishes Nobility, Creates Its Own Honors

VALLETTA, Malta, May 20 (UPI)—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff is abolishing Maltese nobility and creating Malta's own awards for acts of bravery and dedicated service to the nation.

The measures, announced in Parliament yesterday, were the latest step in a campaign to emphasize Malta's new status as a republic independent from the British Crown.

Malta, long a British Crown colony, became independent within the Commonwealth in 1964. A constitutional amendment last December made it a republic.

The government said yesterday about 200 nobles will have their titles quashed. Many of the titles dated from the rule of the Knights of Malta in the 16th century.

## Despite President's Assertion Reporter Finds No Soldiers Jailed for Torture in Santiago

### Reporter Finds No Soldiers Jailed for Torture in Santiago

By Joanne Omang

SANTIAGO, May 20 (UPI)—A week of document searches, prison interviews and several cases of mistaken identity have failed to confirm Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's assertion that Chilean military men have been jailed for mistreatment of political prisoners.

Confronted with the information that none of the inmates listed as convicted torturers had been jailed for mistreating political prisoners, a government spokesman concluded that there were no torturers serving sentences in Chile.

The finding contradicts Gen. Pinochet's repeated statements that security personnel guilty of "excesses" in their treatment of political prisoners are punished. Last week he agreed to allow this reporter to see such prisoners to support his claim.

Opponents of the Chilean military junta have long held that torture, far from being punished, is an integral part of the government security system and is widespread.

At Gen. Pinochet's authorization, the Ministry of Justice provided the names of, first, an army officer, then 11 more military men held prisoner in two Santiago prisons. All had been convicted of violent crimes including rape, murder, assault and robbery.

Private interviews with nine of the 12 disclosed that none of the crimes they were jailed for related to political prisoners. Three were released from jail before the interviews took place.

According to the men interviewed, none of the crimes had occurred during interrogation of prisoners and none involved the deliberate, graduated violence associated with torture. Further, the men all said they knew of no torturers who had been jailed.

"The policy of the government is to punish those people," said presidential press secretary Federico Willoughby when told that none of the names provided were those of torturers. "I know that there are some in jail really. It must be that the officials in charge of providing the names are protecting the [armed] services."

Informing of that, Ministry of Justice officials repeated that

## Giscard Dines With Entire Alsace Village

All Its 48 Votes Went to Him in '74

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, May 20 (UPI)—Guess who dropped in for dinner tonight? Why, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing—again.

The President of France, who has broken bread with famous chefs, movie stars, truck drivers, picture framers, garage owners and garbage collectors, celebrated his first year of a "relaxed presidency" by inviting a whole Alsatian village to sup with him.

Every one of the 48 votes cast by the inhabitants of Ringeldorf last May 19 in the presidential run-off went to the politician Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Their reward tonight was pâté de foie gras, ham in a pastry crust and frozen meringue with local wines and champagne, shared with the chief of state and his wife in the hamlet's only café.

The Ringeldorfers, whom the world ignored until now, were in a tizzy.

Lights twinkled over scoured streets, petunias and geraniums bloomed in every window box, the beer ad in the café Bellevue was hastily replaced with the official presidential portrait, borrowed from the town hall. Journalists swarmed, outnumbering the village's 60 souls by far.

The mayor, the constable and Antoinette Muckensturm, the café owner, were suffering from terminal stage fright. Meanwhile, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made sure that the rest of France also had its eyes on him. In an unprecedented, previously taped telecast, he guided the nation tonight through the Elzès palace, a behind-the-scenes view of the presidential dwelling and its occupants.

He granted two TV interviews as well this week. Tomorrow, in another break with tradition, he will lunch with and answer questions from 210 members of the press.

### Open House

In the televised film titled "Elysée Open House—Portraits of a President"—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was shown playing his favorite tune on the piano, gamboling with his dogs, dining with his family, meeting with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, ordering a meal, reading the French newspapers and the International Herald Tribune, and expounding on his unexpectedly "happy and demanding" duties.

"Play and demand" was the "red telephone," or "hot line," was neither red nor a telephone, but a teletype through which the French chief of state could reach President Ford or Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in less than 10 minutes.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing disclosed that he was very fond of classical music—Mozart, Bach, Beethoven and Haydn—as well as contemporary folk music.

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## FORBES: CAPITALIST TOOL



## OPERA IN PARIS— Luca Ronconi Stands Rossini on His Ear

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 20 (UPI)—Luca Ronconi, the flamboyant Italian stage director who has been retelling Wagner's "Ring" for La Scala, is coming to grips with Rossini at the Opéra these days, and in the process the happily indestructible "Barber of Seville" is being stood almost literally on its ear.

Early arrivals find a portable movie screen occupying the open stage, with the images of Tito Gobbi and Ferruccio Tagliavini capering voicelessly through a quarter-century-old film of "Il Barbiere" as a kind of prologue.

One side of the stage is occupied by a huge, vertical mock hi-fi control panel, with an "engineer" moving up and down the controls on an elevator. Across the stage is a white minibus, the only other piece of scenery that stays put all night. Almost everything, and everyone, else enters and exits from and to the flies, which is only logical since in the process they pass through the doors and windows of the scenery wall that Ronconi has disingenuously hung in the position of a ceiling.

Almaviva first appears in powdered wig and 18th-century haberdashery, then adds a pair of dark glasses, then dons his drunken soldier's hat, and finally a pistol instead of a saber, then arrives as the fake cleric-music master in a mobile confessional dispensing his misinformation through the screen to the glibly Bartolo, and turns up for the finale in white tie and tails.

Modish Officier  
Figaro is outfitted and equipped like a wildly modish Paris col-

leur; Bartolo is a Victorian tyrant-guardian with seizures of sado-maso ambivalence toward a Rosina he keeps in a suspended broom closet or on a tight leash. Only Don Basilio seems to be the sleazy conniver we all know and love, although he descends to the stage in a baby's high chair, shoveling in swill with a wooden spoon; and later a bass drum drops from the flies so he can supply his own "colpo di cannone" in the Calumny aria.

As for the immobile minibus, it brings the police in time for the Act I finale—each cop a "gorilla" in black plainclothes, black moustache and shades—and everyone sings the finale facing the conductor, as if posing for a kintype.

In short—although Ronconi, in the inevitable program-note statement of position, seeks to line himself up with Rossini in "critical position toward opera and its conventions"—the evening was visually little more than a succession of sight gags, often funny but having only the most tenuous relationship to each other. The result, at the first performance Saturday, was a fair amount of laughter during the performance and boos at the end for Ronconi and his designer, Gae Aulenti.

On the plus side, the gags almost always grew out of the text, which was delivered (in Italian) with much point and clarity, and the musical text was as scrupulously observed, under Diego Masson's direction, as the scenic complications allowed—complete to the inclusion of Bert's shortstop aria.



The Barber in unfamiliar surroundings at Opéra.

Ultimately, "Il Barbiere" stands or falls on the musical performance, and this production of the Théâtre Musical d'Angers—with Masson shifting too often between brake and throttle to provide a basic pulse—remained mostly at the honest provincial level.

John Walker's stylish Almaviva and Noel Mangin's downright oily Basilio met their vocal obligations handsomely. Cynthia Buchanan was the mezzo Rosina, obliging to be much more sly than docile; Knut Skram was a vigor-

ous but somewhat heavy-footed Figaro, and Luis Masson the unconventionally non-buffo yet comic Bartolo. This cast alternates with another in performances scheduled to run to June 11.

What Rossini and Beaumarchais (whose play was first given 200 years ago) might think of all this is something to ponder. Perhaps something like the connoisseur's reputed reaction to one of his arias, roughly: "Very nice. Who wrote it?"

## CANNES

## An Absorbing, Honest Look at Lenny Bruce

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 20 (UPI)—In "Lenny," a worthy entry in the Cannes festival, Bob Fosse has extracted an arresting and informative movie from the frantic career of Lenny Bruce, that relentlessly foul-mouthed performer who by the application of gross language to his sick-joke patter sought to crack the shell of surviving puritanic prudery. His crusade, which often led to his arrest under archaic obscenity laws, was disrupted by his personal woes and his drug addiction and his public image was soon as bespattered as his defiant humor.

In the early 1960s, Lenny Bruce made his New York debut at the Blue Angel. I saw him then and was unimpressed. Faced with an unresponsive audience, he froze. He was singularly untidy, chattering incomprehensibly and sniggering at his own jokes, unable to adjust himself to the situation—perhaps he was unaware of it. Many of his monologues have been recorded. Dustin Hoffman, who is the Bruce of the screen biography, renders bits of them that are sharp, purposeful and amusing. One suspects that Hoffman is a better comedian than Bruce ever was.

In impersonating him, Hoffman mercifully avoids many Bruce mannerisms: the distracting twitching and compulsive spitting. He has humanized a figure remembered by many as a sensation-seeking freak. Valerie Perrine, as the strip-teaser who married him and went down the chute of drug addiction, contributes a characterization of moving pathos. Fosse's scenario

from Julian Barry's play, shot in black and white to lend it a documentary complexion, has honesty, urgency and force. In this absorbing film, one views Bruce, his tragedy and the battles he waged against hypocrisy in the courts with instructive clarity.

"Profumo di Donna" is the brightest of the festival entries, a diverting, grotesque comedy with style and spontaneity. Its author-director, Dino Risì, has earned wide acclaim for his frivolous sex farces. Here, he tries something of a higher order, a serio-comic study of eccentric character. He succeeds brilliantly.

A bombastic infantry captain, who has lost his sight and his left arm in mishandling a bomb, undertakes a mysterious journey with a green recruit as his orderly. His frightened guide is bewildered by his duties. In Genoa, he must procure prostitutes for his master, in Rome, the captain confers with his cousin, a priest; and when they reach Naples, the captain meets with another blind veteran and tries to shoot himself.

From the macabre, Risì has distilled a gorgeous and engaging entertainment, at once hilarious and touching. Vittorio Gassman plays the dominating, crippled soldier to the hilt, making him an increasingly sympathetic megalomaniac. There is a shining contribution by the late Alessandro Momo as the perplexed youth detailed to be his traveling companion. This extraordinary young actor of unusual gifts and charm, remembered as the precocious adolescent of "Malicia," was killed in a motor accident last fall. His

death was a grave loss to the Italian cinema.

"The Day of the Locust" arrived (out of competition) to the tune of contradictory U.S. reviews. That it has received mixed notices is not surprising, for it is itself very mixed. It contains a few isolated passages of distinction, but the development is heavy and it is frequently boring. Apparently to relieve the oppressive monotony, it bursts forth with a full-scale "disaster" finale that would have alarmed even Cecil B. De Mille.

John Schlesinger, its director, and Waldo Salt, who wrote the scenario, have retold the Nathaniel West novel of back-street Hollywood life in the 1930s very nearly word for word. Their slavish fidelity to the original robs the reproduction of reality. The grab-bag of odd dramatic personae is there—the aspiring painter at work in a studio art department, the dumb blonde on the hunt for rich men and movie fame, the up-light bumpkin who undertakes her care to his doom, the horrid child actor, the dwarf, the blonde's dying father, a song-and-dance man driven to peddling patent medicines, the suave producer and the others. But where West set the fragments of his narrative into a mosaic that resulted in a sweeping view of movieland, the film version appears headed in several different directions at once.

Certain episodes are well-staged, but even these have little novelty. The funeral chapel scene has only stale satire to offer after "The Loved One" and the evangelistic orgy in Aimee McPherson's temple—with Geraldine Page as Aimee—recalls "Elmer Gantry."

The acting, too, is uneven. Karen Black looks like the girl who wants to be a star and William Atherton might well be mistaken for a Yale man turned studio scenic designer, but both roles would have profited by more adventuresome casting. On the other hand, Donald Sutherland gives a most persuasive characterization of the callow hick lost in the Hollywood jungle and Burgess Meredith is perfect as the vaudeville troupier on his last legs.

But the screen edition of "Day of the Locust" is a weird chowder of the pseudo-literary and what is known in Hollywood as "the bogus big."

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## LONDON: China Martial Arts With a Touch of Politics

By Oleg Kerenky

LONDON, May 20 (UPI)—Few knew what to expect at the London Coliseum last night at the opening of a two-week season by Wushu of China. Billed as a display of martial arts, the show is a curious blend of politics, theater and sports with gymnastic prowess as its most remarkable and exciting ingredient. The proceedings started depressingly with an off-stage voice reading an introduction, included in the printed program, and full of references to Chairman Mao, the Cultural Revolution and the way in which the "new China" is improving the people's health. The company then marched on stage in quasi-military fashion, the Chinese and British national anthems were played, then came a further speech about friendship and contacts between China and Britain. So far, so bad, and things were not improved by the monotonous female voice which introduced each of the evening's 18 numbers, mostly telling us what we could see for ourselves.

The program lasts a bare two hours—the items are very brief. Some are solo demonstrations of dexterity, while others are staged fights, virtually choreographed, displaying the speed and skill of the troupe. There is an amazing selection of somersaults, jumps and quick falls to the ground; sometimes a man or a woman falls face downward or sideways without any apparent preparation or cushioning, and equally without mishap.

The Weapons  
The fights involve an even more amazing variety of weapons: not just different types of swords, but a three-section cudgel which

bends and straightens like a whip, and a nine-section whip which one of the men rotates around his body, even lying on the ground and jumping up just enough to whip it underneath him.

There is complete equality of the sexes; on one occasion a single woman is pitted in combat against two men. The company, described as "a delegation," has a wide age range: it includes three 13-year-olds and the endearing Huang Chao-hsiang, aged 8, who achieves prodigies of juggling skill with an alarming three-pronged fork.

Several of the items bear a surprising resemblance to American baton-twirling and many of them are performed to rather corny Western-sounding Chinese music. At times the fights approach the stylized grace of ballet; more often, and especially during the solo turns performed in silence, the effect is rather of watching a display of physical training, akin to those staged regularly by the British Army at the Royal Tournament.

For all the ominous-sounding swishing of weapons through the air, and for all the rapid sword-play, there is never any sense of danger, never any anxiety about who will win. Sports lovers might prefer something less artificial and more spontaneous; theatergoers normally expect something more spectacular than training clothes and a bare stage, and may find even this short program rather repetitive. But it has a flavor all its own, well worth sampling.

Wushu will be in Manchester, England, June 5-7, and then in Paris for a month from June 13.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Max Ernst exhibition that will run until Aug. 18 at the Grand Palais in Paris includes 228 works sent for the occasion from New York, where they were seen in a major exhibition in the Guggenheim Museum. In 100 works assembled for the current show, many of them not previously exhibited in Paris. The works range over more than 50 years of the artist's production and all are reproduced in the catalogue assembled by the artist and his contemporaries.

John Neumeier's choreography for Mahler's Third Symphony will have its first performances June 14 and 16 in the program of the Hamburg State Opera's first ballet festival. The work will be danced by soloists and ensemble of the Hamburg company, of which Neumeier is director, and conducted by Klaus Peter Seibel. The festival will open June 10 and 11 with two performances by Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, in a program that includes his recent "Ce que l'amour me dit," set to parts of the same Mahler symphony, and will close June 22 with a "Nijinsky Gala" that will present a number of ballets associated with Nijinsky in "workshop" form, with dancers including Lynn Seymour, Carla Fracci, Mikhail Baryshnikov and Paolo Bortoluzzi. Other programs in the festival are drawn from the repertoire of the Hamburg company.

"Danza 75," a dance festival under the auspices of Unesco, will assemble an expected 16 companies in Venice from June 14 to July 7, with performances scheduled at various sites, including the Piazza San Marco, where

Maurice Béjart and his Ballet of the 20th Century open the festival with the Beethoven Ninth Symphony, the Teatro La Fenice, the Island of San Giorgio and the Campo del Ghetto Nuovo. New ballets on a Venetian theme have been requested and will include "Acqua Alta" by Béjart's Mudra complex and "Marco Polo" by the Tokyo Ballet. Other companies scheduled to be on hand are the Ensemble National du Sénégal, the Netherlands Dance Theater, the Ballet Rambert, Antonio Gades, the Martha Graham company, New York Dance Theater, and ballet troupes of the opera houses of Hamburg, Budapest, Lyons and La Scala. The festival will be supplemented by a dance academy, ballet films and an exhibition on contemporary dance in the Palazzo Grassi.

After a break of three years, the Théâtre des Nations—formerly an annual Paris event—resumes this year from June 8 to 22 in Warsaw, with future plans to mount the festival each year in a different country. Among the companies scheduled to perform this year are the Volksbühne and the Deutsches Theater of East Berlin, the Schanbühne am Hallschen Ufer of West Berlin, the Théâtre du Soleil of Paris, the Piccolo Teatro di Milan, the Citizens' Theater of Glasgow and other companies from Japan, Romania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Stage directors whose work will be represented include Giorgio Strehler, Ariane Mnouchkine, Peter Stein and Ingmar Bergman. Parallel events will be given by Polish theatrical groups and the program will be supplemented by debates on contemporary theater.

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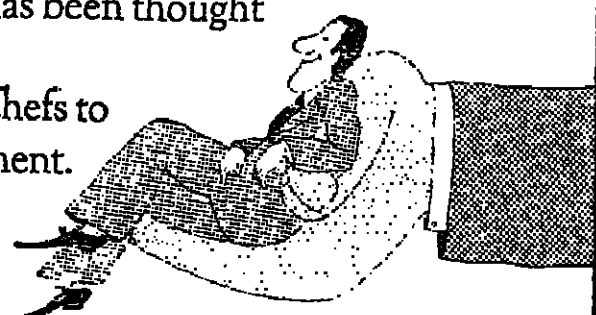


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## Portuguese Sunset

With the seizure by Communist printers of the last non-Communist daily in Lisbon, another of the gleams of light that appeared on the Portuguese horizon when the Salazar legacy of authoritarianism was overthrown has disappeared. The military left, which protected the printers, seems to have embarked on its own form of dictatorship.

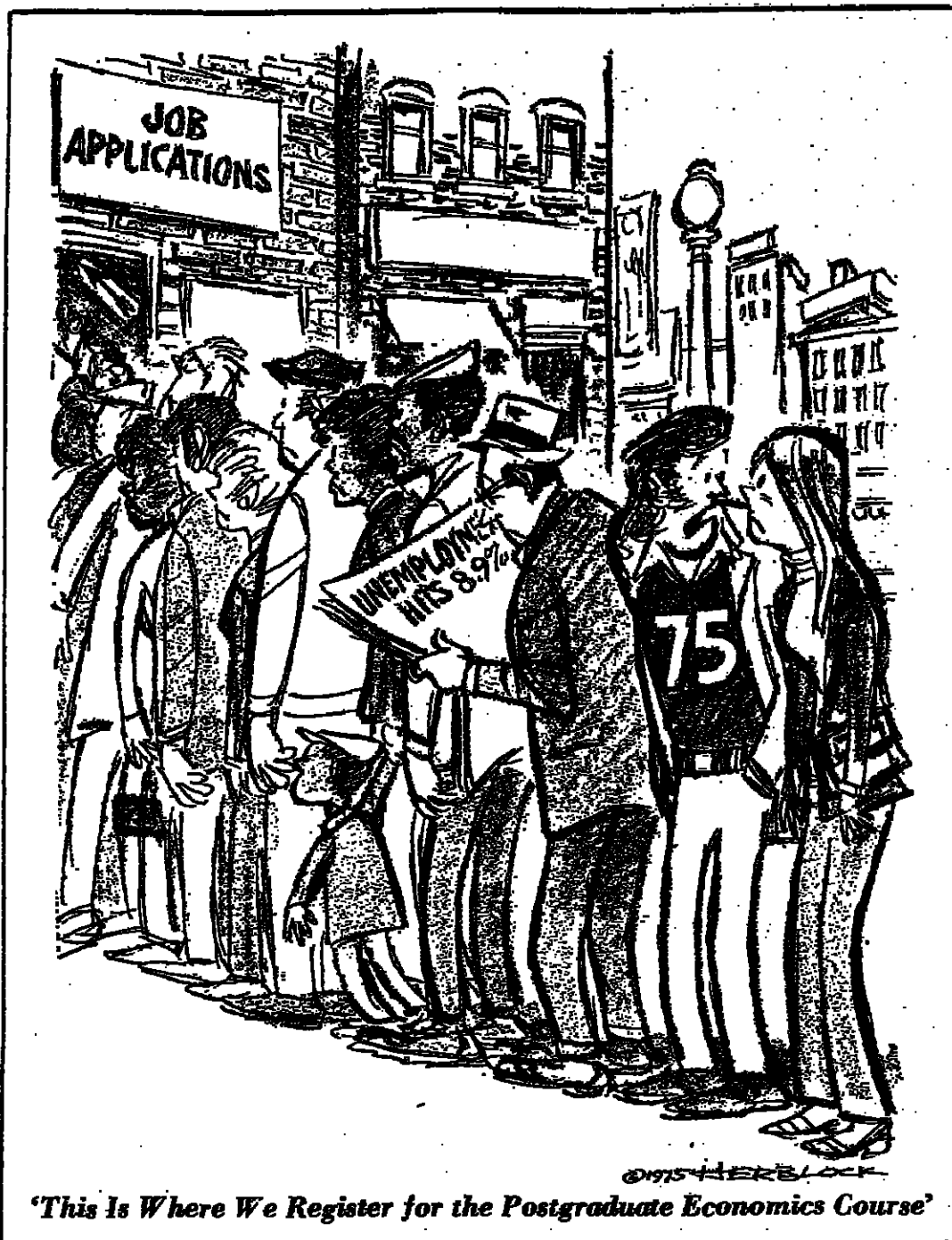
Unlike Castro in Cuba, who had similarly overturned an unpopular regime and replaced it with his brand of Communism, the Portuguese armed forces permitted a general election. Now, having seen their favorite party soundly trounced at the polls, the leftists in the armed forces appeared prepared to ignore the election results. But the world at large will not do so: the image of a Communist consensus that Castro created, largely through public demonstrations, cannot carry conviction in Portugal.

This is important in the warmer climate that followed the waning of the cold war. For if the massive dichotomy that once seemed to divide the world into Communist and free nations has been shown to be an illusion (at least since Stalin's death), it by no means follows, as some of the enthusiastic exponents of détente seem to believe, that roles in the dichotomy should simply be reversed, with the Communist states appearing to be free opponents of a capitalistic, imperialistic hegemony in which Uncle Sam plays the chief villain.

Those who remember the Communization

of Eastern Europe in the late 1940s will not be surprised at the movement toward the Communization of Portugal, although the tactics employed in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Balkan states more closely resembled those now being employed in Laos. In all these cases, various degrees of force and fraud were applied by a minority to coerce the majority. The argument, of course, was that the majority had to be coerced for its own good. But looking at the quality of life east and west of the Elbe one is entitled to wonder who really profited by the revolutionary changes.

The West is not inclined to make the kind of easy moral judgments that were common in the early stages of the cold war; even the East is less dogmatic in that respect. The atmosphere is less one of great crusades than of adaptation—and, considering the basic problems of human survival on this planet with which all systems must contend, that is a sounder approach. There are enough natural clouds in the skies over the globe without enhancing the threat of the nuclear mushroom. But it would be equally fallacious for the West to put on a hair shirt because of its role in world affairs and assume some Rousseauesque nobility in, say, the Cambodian agrarians or some special standard of honor among the Portuguese military. If every people is to choose its own system, it is better that it should be a free choice rather than something imposed by the dogmatists of either side.



## Prospects for a Law of the Sea

Reports of the death of the Law of the Sea Conference, the United Nations' long-running effort to limit national disputes on, in and under the oceans, are decidedly premature. It may yet turn out that no treaty will be written on national territorial and economic jurisdiction, navigation and the transit of ships, fisheries, deep seabed mining, pollution, research and life issues. At the eight-week conference session just concluded at Geneva, however, at least some progress was made in every area except seabed mining. An "informal single negotiating text," something like a bill, was drafted, and negotiations on it are to resume in New York next March. One cannot be sanguine. But it is unfair to conclude the lack of solid international agreement makes it legitimate or necessary for each nation to go off on its own. This is the only chance the world will have to apply the rule of law to its oceans. As last week's costly chase over the Mayaguez all too amply demonstrated, the alternative is chaos and conflict.

The one area where the United States probably will act unilaterally concerns fisheries. The Law of the Sea Conference had long been on notice that, without an agreement on extending coastal nations' fisheries jurisdiction, the Congress would itself write legislation to extend U.S. fisheries jurisdiction from the existing three miles to 200 miles. The chief offenders here are Russia and Japan, whose large modern fleets have endangered a dozen or more coastal species. The conference will probably denounce the United States for legislating an extension. But one can expect the denunciation, and the damage of the example, to be limited. For one reason, extension would be consistent with the conference's developing consensus on a 200-mile economic zone for coastal nations. For another reason, Russia and Japan are widely perceived to be inadequately concerned with proper management and conservation of fisheries resources. There is reason to believe that if the executive shows a live concern for the very real economic and resource problem of coastal fisheries, the Congress will respond in a way that will do minimal damage to the diplo-

matic objective of international agreement on a law of the sea treaty. In any event, that should be the goal.

That the conference split on deep seabed mining is no less troubling for being expected. The problem is that the United States, the only country with seabed mining technology, wishes to establish a system that will both attract private capital and assure access to the minerals to be extracted, while the poor and land-locked countries, calling the deep seabed the "common heritage" of mankind, want a system ensuring their own control and profit. In the absence of international agreement on this intensely ideological issue, pressure is mounting for another unilateral U.S. move. Deepsea Ventures and Kennecott, the two leading corporations in the business, would like the United States license and protect their proposed operations; this course is favored by their friends in the Interior Department and in Congress and by others fearing a future resource squeeze. But while delay in the matter of fisheries will allow further ravaging of fish stocks, those manganese nodules are in no similar peril. Commercial mining isn't due to begin for more than five years, and plenty of other problems must be straightened out first. In brief, there is both time and diplomatic need to see if the seabed mining gap cannot be narrowed next year.

The United States has the largest and most diverse ocean interests of any nation. Thus we have the greatest need to impose an agreed pattern of law on the seas. At the conference, a broad consensus has already been achieved on extension of the national territorial sea to 12 miles, on freedom of navigation beyond 12 miles, and on unimpeded transit through the more than 100 straits that would be overlapped by national waters under a 12-mile rule. If a law of the sea treaty were already in universal effect, there would have been no incident such as the one that occurred in the Gulf of Thailand last week. The gains so far made and those still within reach are too important to be put at risk by unilateral national acts than can be safely deferred.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Thailand's Future

A Communist Thailand is almost unthinkable. Such guerrilla pockets as exist in the northeast and elsewhere lie outside the country's center of gravity. One might therefore retain some confidence in Thailand's capacity to adjust to the new governments in Phnom Penh and Saigon while serving, in doing so, as a useful link between Indochina and her own friends in the rest of Southeast Asia.

—From the Times (London).

### Japanese Trade

The smile on the face of Japanese traders steadily broadens. They are selling 100 times as many cars to Britain as we are selling to Japan, and even the Germans, French, and Italians inside the European Community are not doing all that much better, for the

simple reason that the Japanese put up all kinds of barriers to the sale of all Western vehicles. We have had enough excuses and tricks. If the Japanese do not accept an agreement to balance trade then Europe will have to impose a quota on imports from Japan.

—From the Daily Express (London).

### Retreat From Empire

In or out, Britain as a trading nation lives in an interdependent world. No nation is now an island, least of all an island nation. We cannot build walls, tariff or non-tariff, round an English country garden. A yes vote in the referendum could represent a psychological watershed. It would be the final admission by the British people that the long retreat from empire had finally been completed.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 21, 1900

CHICAGO—The best thing that Admiral Dewey can do to advance his Presidential prospects is not to talk about politics at all, that is for the moment. In fact, it would even be a good idea if he didn't see any politicians either. With all the confusion going on in political circles, especially in regards to foreign policy, the people may just think that the war hero might be a healthy alternative.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 21, 1925

PARIS—James and Althea Thurber are new members of the writing colony in the Latin Quarter. James Thurber spent a year and a half here at the Embassy, immediately after the armistice. Since then he has been doing newspaper work and other kinds of writing in America. The Thurburs are planning a tour through Italy, after which they both expect to continue their writing here in the Latin Quarter.

## Demise of South Vietnam

By William C. Westmoreland

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Senior U.S. and Vietnamese officers who observed at first-hand the collapse of the Vietnamese Army and the disintegration of morale of the people have given me further insight into the recent tragedy in South Vietnam.

To appreciate the predicament of South Vietnam one must understand several salient facts. First, any military force on the offensive has the advantage of the initiative. The North and South Vietnamese Armies could not be viewed as two boxers in a ring with no initial advantage to either. North Vietnam, as the invader, was capable of massing its forces at points of its own choosing without fear of an attack on its home territory.

Conditions of the cease-fire enabled the North Vietnamese to outflank the South Vietnamese Army on every front. Hanoi's violations of the Paris cease-fire agreement greatly strengthened its military advantage by use of the demilitarized zone, Laos and Cambodia, to say nothing of the large-scale build-up of forces and their reinforcement with modern Soviet matériel.

South Vietnam's sole aim was to hold on to its territory and avoid encroachment along the cease-fire line. Its troops were spread, making them vulnerable to defeat at any point that the enemy chose to mass his forces for attack. Hanoi was prepared to engage twenty divisions in the South. It subsequently did. South Vietnam fielded 13 divisions. The stage was therefore set adversely for the South Vietnamese last January.

In 1973 and 1974, there had been only local engagements along the cease-fire line, with both sides jockeying for key territory, in some cases in technical violation of the cease-fire agreement, but with no widespread violations.

In those skirmishes, the South Vietnamese acquitted themselves well. But last January Hanoi decided to test the South Vietnamese leadership and the United States. A large attack was made in Phuoc Long Province, some 40 miles north of Saigon.

President Nguyen Van Thieu chose not to commit his reserve strength to defend the area, or to counterattack when it was lost; he did not want to suffer the inevitable personnel and equipment losses or expend limited supplies fighting for an area not deemed critical.

The passive U.S. reaction after this major violation of the Paris peace agreement by the North Vietnamese dismayed the government in Saigon. During January, February and March, many congressmen visited Vietnam, and President Thieu drew the obvious conclusion that further U.S. support was uncertain. He established policies to husband supplies and conserve trained manpower and equipment. (As an example, the ration imposed on ammunition was one grenade per combat soldier per month and 85 rifle bullets per soldier per month.)

Foreseeing a big enemy offensive, he conceived a withdrawal strategy to concentrate his regular forces in the critical areas along the coast and around Saigon.

Mr. Thieu's carefulness and caution served him well as the political head of the country for 10 years. But undue caution is not a virtue for a military commander. Thus, for political and psychological reasons, he delayed putting into effect a strategy that could have temporarily thrown

the enemy off balance and put the South Vietnamese Army in a sounder military position.

In March, the Communists attacked from bases in Cambodia and seized the remote provincial capital of Ban Me Thout. By a coincidence, South Vietnamese bombs devastated the command headquarters of the defending brigade, and efforts to recapture the city failed.

President Thieu wanted to make a stand at Ban Me Thout since it was considered the capital city of the Montagnards and its loss would destroy the morale of the tribesmen who populated the highlands.

Subsequently, the commander of Military Region II, Maj. Gen. Phan Van Phu, ordered a withdrawal from the highlands to the coast. His plans and preparations were inadequate to accomplish the most difficult of all military maneuvers. Hampered by hordes of refugees, closed roads, demoralized Montagnard soldiers expected to secure the route, and by inaccurately delivered bombs, the withdrawal became a disaster. General Phu, an officer of excellent reputation, had been fighting for 24 years and had worked himself up through the ranks.

The enemy then began to put strong pressure on the outnumbered, outflanked and overextended South Vietnamese troops in the Hue area to the north.

Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, considered the best field commander in South Vietnam, advised President Thieu that he could hold Hue. Mr. Thieu announced on the radio that Hue would be defended to the last man. Without knowledge of Mr. Thieu's statement, but confronted by the overwhelming forces, Gen. Truong ordered a withdrawal. Upon learning of this development, Mr. Thieu ordered Gen. Truong to retake the city. It was too late. The tens of thousands of fleeing civilians clogged the roads, communications were lost and military units disintegrated. Gen. Truong was hapless; he had lost control. Panic reigned.

The strongest link in the Vietnamese society is the family unit. Dependent families usually live near the soldiers. As soldiers feared of the withdrawal, they thought of their families first, and many broke ranks to find and try to move them to safety. This debacle made it impossible to organize the defense of Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, and it fell without a fight. Unnoticed at the time, South Vietnamese troops fought hard and successfully in the Mekong Delta and Saigon regions.

After 20 years of struggle, morale was shot. It was a tragedy of errors and circumstances. North Vietnam had flagrantly violated the Paris agreement. The United States had not provided adequate support in contrast to that furnished North Vietnam by the Soviet Union and China. (Twenty per cent of all aircraft were grounded for lack of spare parts.) The U.S. Congress appeared to be disposed to stop military aid. The signatory powers who were to assure success of the Paris agreement were silent.

Despite a letter from President Richard M. Nixon to Mr. Thieu saying that the United States would react vigorously to a major Communist violation of the Paris cease-fire agreement, we were paralyzed by the Cass-Church amendment, which prohibited the use of funds for Southeast Asia combat activities.

That action by the Congress not only tied the hands of President Ford but also removed our only deterrent to large-scale attack. I am told that members of the South Vietnamese National Security Council were in possession of copies of the Nixon letter and that they did not fully understand the implications of the Church amendment.

South Vietnam had suffered a major defeat and Mr. Thieu had lost face. Saigon's elite general reserve troops—paratroops and marines—were crippled by heavy casualties. The end of the Republic of Vietnam was near at hand. The Machiavellian Hanoi regime and its lackeys, closed society had virtually achieved their long-sought goal, domination of Indochina.

Was defeat of South Vietnam inevitable? Ultimately yes, under the conditions that prevailed: specifically, total violation of the Paris agreement by Hanoi; United States impotence, and the negative conduct of those nations that were to assure success of the agreements. But emphatically not from a lack of courage and heart by the long-suffering Vietnamese soldier.

Could the outcome of our involvement, based on actions by several administrations, have been realistically different? Yes, perhaps. Between 1963 and 1965, when political chaos was rampant in South Vietnam and the lack of cohesiveness of that heterogeneous society became clearly evident, we could have severed our commitment with honor—but not without strong political reaction in light of President Kennedy's inaugural address.

Again, after defeat of Hanoi's Tet offensive in 1968, we could have used our military power, brought Hanoi to its knees, and negotiated on our terms. At that time we had in Vietnam the finest military force ever assembled. But again the political reaction in the United States would have been intense.

Born of our post-World War II policy of "containment" of aggression, our Vietnam venture suffered from overextension of our nation militarily, economically, and psychologically.

We failed to accomplish our objective in Southeast Asia and can take little solace from that fact that we delayed a Communist take-over of Indochina by 10 years. The military power and the cost required to accomplish our idealistic purpose in Vietnam exceeded that which was apparently acceptable to many of our people.

I hope our vast expenditure of precious resources will not be a total loss. We are challenged to overcome our current international image of disorganization, unreliability and impotence. Let's have no witch-hunt, but let's not sweep under the rug. If we are introspective, analyze our mistakes, and heed in the future the lessons to be learned, we can emerge a stronger nation.

## U.S. and NATO Allies: On Choosing a Plane

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Next week's Bonn meeting of the Western European Union Assembly will coincide, one or another way, with a crisis over air defense between the United States and its transatlantic NATO partners.

The decision by Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway on whether to accept the recommendation of their defense ministers en bloc and replace their obsolescent American F-104 Starfighters with another U.S. plane, the F-16, has been deferred to coincide with the Bonn gathering, even if the timing of such a postponement was merely coincidental.

The defense ministers recommended that the F-16 be purchased in preference to the rival American F-17 or the French Mirage F-1E. Other Swedish and British competitors were apparently disregarded.

### Belgium's View

Although the French government was initially downcast by this recommendation, it has fought back hard at the political level to recapture at least a share of the "market of the century" for supersonic aircraft. It now seems likely that Belgium, at least, will be induced to disregard its defense minister and opt for the Mirage.

Just as the moment for final decision arrives, WEU will face a report by its own experts stressing that the issue posed underscores "Western Europe's extraordinary inability to take political action."

This applies above all to the European Community (threatened by Britain's possible resignation) which is being urged by China to make itself stronger and more independent vis-à-vis the two superpowers (particularly Russia). Peking now plans to send the community its own ambassador.

The WEU report complains: "It is incredible to witness Europeans proposing to commit themselves to a mass production program for an American fighter aircraft larger than that to which the Americans have committed themselves to date. . . . What is really incredible is that Europe should have allowed itself to get into a position where there should be any doubt whatsoever about its ability to supply 350 aircraft from its own resources."

It denounces "our continued inability in Western Europe to see our aerospace industry as a European entity and not as a sector of separate national aircraft industries." This, of course, is the heart of the matter. Al-

though distinguished experts have proclaimed the two American planes, F-16 and F-17, superior to the Mirage, an amalgamated European industry could certainly provide an advanced and more economically competitive model to that of any individual community member in this case France.

Britain has hitherto contributed substantially to Europe's defense. Unfortunately, however, the present London government believes it must cut its contribution. Therefore, "Europe's misfortune" is that it now should take into account a reduction in the strength of the British defense industries and therefore in its capability to supply its defense from its own resources.

In the directly related field of civilian aircraft, the report complains the governments linked in WEU have ignored proposals that they act "immediately to establish Western Europe as a single unified air transport market." The United States holds ascendancy in this field and bitter remarks are appended on U.S. objections to transatlantic links via the supersonic Anglo-French Concorde.

"This year," WEU is told, "Europe looks forward to the introduction of Concorde into passenger service. Objections from the other side of the Atlantic now seem to be based more on nationalistic than realistic grounds. It is worth reflecting that the total cost of getting this magnificent aircraft into service will be equivalent to that which the Americans spent on producing a wooden mock-up of their proposed SST (supersonic transport) before it was cancelled."

In all these observations there is an air of bitterness. But the answer is obvious. If Europe is to produce truly modern and competitive weapons that can match—or exceed—those offered by the United States for sale to its NATO allies, Europe will have to unite more effectively.

Only a Europe capable of taking the complex political decisions to manufacture the expensive weapons required and of allotting responsibility for individual components to each member state is a Europe that can endure as an independent entity for long. Sadly, however, the biggest question facing Europe today is whether a key member, Britain, will break its pledged word and tell the club to go to hell. With that kind of mood prevailing no continental statesman can plan for any serious alternative other than reliance on the United States—or Finlandization.

## Letters

### Diplomatic Option

Military might is best used when it is least used.

America as a powerful nation should always intervene in the diplomatic option before resorting to the military one.

The use of force for the purpose of restoring confidence reflects the lack of it.

IZZAT TAMIMI, London.

### A Famous Victory

In his article "A Famous Victory" (May 13), George F. Will surely indulged in the same, quote, "muck cosmopolitanism of the morally obtuse," of which he criticizes others, when he condemns the Cambodian government for the "atrocity" of emptying the cities and leading the urban population "on a forced march to nowhere, deep in the countryside where food is scarce and shelter is scarcer still" but then fails to acknowledge that the "nowhere" to which he refers was created by the similar "atrocity" of intensive American B-52 bombing during the period 1970-73.

JOHN H. SMITH, Canterbury.

In his article "A Famous Victory" (May 13), George F. Will expresses great horror that the new Cambodian government is driving the population into the countryside "where food is scarce and shelter is scarcer still." Mr. Will seems to forget that neither food nor shelter was scarce in the Cambodian countryside until the American military dropped an unprecedented tonnage of high explosive on it.

A U.S. senator who recently visited Southeast Asia reported sadly that there is not a single village left standing in northern Laos because of U.S. bombs. In Vietnam the United States has been responsible for napalming, defoliation, anti-personnel missiles and the carpet bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi. Like the present Cambodian government

defending its forced migration policy, the United States justified these actions on the ground of "stern necessity."

It does not constitute any kind of moral victory for the United States to restore confidence in the world by remembering the Biblical injunction "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone."

MARGARET HALSEY, London.

### Law of the Sea

Will the third Law of the Sea Conference destroy the oceans? The third UN conference on this subject has ended without consensus on a single issue of substance. Most distressing was the failure of delegates to appreciate the importance of scientific research free of coastal zone control.

Scientists have warned for more than a decade that the oceans are in danger of destruction. Once contaminated, they can never recover. Cousteau has noted the drastic decrease in ocean "vitality" in that period and others consider that there is a finite probability that the high productivity zones, wherein 70 per cent of the earth's oxygen supply is produced, could also be destroyed. Should this occur the result would be catastrophic.

Three oceans were in evidence at Geneva: a legal ocean for which any type of regime can be finalized in treaty form; an economic ocean which is equal parts of greed and fantasy; and a real ocean about which precious little is known.

Perhaps what is needed to alert the world community at the next session in New York would be a Cousteau scientific working group similar to the Benson private working group which has functioned as well in the economic area.

RALPH LITKOVSKY, Prof. of Oceanography, Buffalo State University College, Buffalo, N.Y.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1975

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## France Details Terms For Re-Entering Snake

BRUSSELS, May 20 (AP).—The French government today spelled out the conditions needed to end the independent float of the French franc.

In effect, the franc is already moving within the band of the joint European float, the so-called "snake." However, before officially re-linking the franc to the other Continental currencies, French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade told his colleagues at an EEC finance ministers meeting here today, certain conditions would have to be met.

These include fixing a link between the performance of the jointly floating currencies and the dollar, a change in the intervention rules so that the costs are shared between the strongest and weakest currencies instead of just the weakest and a modification of settling the costs of intervening. Support operations at present are paid partly in dollars and partly in other reserve assets.

Mr. Fourcade insisted that

France was not posing preconditions for the franc's return to the joint float. Rather, he said, certain technical problems will have to be solved before the franc can officially rejoin the snake.

Noting that the franc had been "effectively in the snake" for some months, Mr. Fourcade said the technical problems are not such as to prevent the franc's official return.

The franc left the joint float in January 1974, when France feared that maintaining the value of the franc within a margin of 2.25 per cent above or below the other snake currencies would deplete its monetary reserves.

Current EEC members of the joint float are West Germany, the Benelux countries and Denmark. Sweden, Norway and Austria are associated with it and Switzerland is seeking to join it.

Spokesman for other delegations said today that setting a "community level" for the dollar raised difficulties going beyond the operation of the joint float as it stands now and described the French request as a major problem.

British officials said Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey felt that the members of the snake could not set an EEC policy for the dollar without first consulting both the member states outside the snake and the American government.

Hans Apel, West Germany's finance minister, said the French proposal was unacceptable if it meant a fixed relationship between snake currencies and the dollar. The snake should continue to float freely, he said.

Central bank officials are scheduled to report on the problems raised by the French when the finance ministers meet in Luxembourg on June 18.

### In Effort to Tap Mineral Resources

## Japanese Boosting Investments in Africa

TOKYO, May 20 (Reuters).—From uranium prospecting in Mauritania to textile-producing in Tanzania, the Japanese presence now spans the African continent.

Spurred by the desire to tap Africa's natural resources, the Japanese have been boosting direct investment in the continent since 1960.

Africa still accounts for only a very modest share of Japan's total overseas investment. But that share seems destined to continue growing.

Eight years ago, Japanese direct investment in Africa was only 4.3 billion yen (\$15 million). By the end of last year it had multiplied to \$290 million.

World investment. In the same period, Japan's total foreign investment throughout the world grew to \$12.2 billion from \$1.17 billion.

Last month, the Tokyo Uranium Development Co. Ltd., a consortium of five major Japanese companies and banks, announced it had made an initial payment to acquire a 20-per-cent stake in a uranium-prospecting venture in Mauritania.

The venture, led by France's Total Compagnie Minière et Nucléaire, will explore for uranium deposits over a 67,000-square-kilometer area in the Ghalamann district of central Mauritania.

Within days of this announcement, Japan's Kawasaki Heavy Industries said it would go ahead

with a project to build a cement plant in Saida, Algeria, capable of turning out 500,000 tons a year.

The \$90-million contract was signed between Kawasaki and Société Nationale Matériaux de Construction in Algiers.

S. Africa Shunned

Japan has been at pains to keep at distance from South Africa, pledging moral and material assistance against colonialism and apartheid.

Japan engages in ordinary trade with South Africa. This has risen steadily in recent years. But it has continued to prohibit direct investment in South Africa and no joint ventures have been set up, although local South African firms do assemble Japanese vehicles with technical assistance by Japanese firms.

Given Japan's priorities, it is hardly surprising that mineral-rich Zaire, Nigeria and Zambia have been the largest African recipients of investment. Zambia and Zaire export copper to Japan, while Nigeria exports oil.

According to the Foreign Ministry, 21 Japanese enterprises have now established themselves in Nigeria, including 10 textile firms and three steel and nonferrous metal concerns.

In Zaire, there are 10 Japanese enterprises, including four mining ventures, and in Zambia, a mining venture, a chemical concern and an insurance firm.

Other investment targets have been Tanzania, where seven

### Japanese Seek Site in Philippines

Kanaguchi Chemical Industries Co. and two other Japanese companies are seeking Philippine government permission to manufacture ribonucleic acid (RNA) on Mindanao Island. The three are seeking to establish a joint venture to be owned 50 per cent by Kanaguchi, 30 per cent by Takeda Chemical, 10 per cent by Mitsui & Co. and 10 per cent by unidentified Philippine interests. Plans call for a plant capable of producing 12,000 metric tons of RNA per year to be completed by early 1977 at a cost of about 8 million yen. The RNA would be exported to Japan where Takeda would process it into various food seasonings. Japanese demand for RNA is reported to be rising sharply as present but stiff environmental controls make it difficult to find new plant sites. The fermentation of molasses to produce RNA or similar chemicals, such as various amino acids, results in an effluent that is high in biological oxygen demand and costly to treat.

### Petrobras Strikes Oil

Petrobras, Brazil's state-owned oil company, has announced the discovery of what it calls a potentially rich oil field about five miles from the city of Manaus, capital of the northern jungle state of Amazonas. The first well to strike oil in the new field produced 45 barrels within 15 minutes. "If the same pressure is maintained in the well, we can expect a daily

production of more than 4,000 barrels," Petrobras says. Brazil presently produces 185,000 barrels of the 800,000 barrels of oil it consumes daily.

### Ford Cuts Auto Output

For the second time this month, Ford Motor Co. has cut its second-quarter car production schedules to reflect lower-than-expected sales this spring. In the wake of a 26-per-cent decline in its early May sales from depressed year-earlier levels, Ford chopped an additional 25,000 cars from its production plans over this month and next. On top of the 20,000 units cut earlier, the combined slash represents an 11.5 per cent reduction from its original May and June plans. The cut apparently reflects a growing pessimism in the company, voiced by chairman Henry Ford II, who has lowered his estimate for industry car sales—including imports—this calendar year to a range of 8 million to 8.3 million from an earlier forecast of 8.4 million. Sales last year were 8.9 million, down from 11.4 million in 1973. "The spring upturn hasn't materialized, there isn't any question about that," Mr. Ford says. "We have written the 1975 model year off." The Ford forecast is the lowest yet for a major U.S. auto executive. General Motors officials have forecast 1975 sales of about 8.9 million. Analysts said an 8-million-unit year would mean more plant closings and little likelihood of a call-back for any substantial number of the 20,000 Ford workers now on indefinite layoff.

### Upturn Lagging Behind Official Hopes

## Bundesbank Seen Lowering Discount Rate

BRUSSELS, May 20 (AP).—West Germany's official discount rate is likely to be cut half a point to 4.5 per cent when the Bundesbank's council meets on Thursday.

Authoritative Bonn sources, attending today's meeting of EEC finance ministers, said such a move was necessary to stimulate the economy and to keep in line with declining U.S. interest rates.

The discount rate in the United States was cut last week to 6 per cent.

Otto Schlecht, a state secretary in the Bonn Economics

Ministry, admitted that officials are somewhat disappointed about the performance of West Germany's economy this year. He told reporters that government officials are not expecting a 2-per-cent growth rate in the real gross national product this year. The 1974 growth, after eliminating the distortion due to higher prices, was 0.4 per cent.

In the first 1975 quarter, Mr. Schlecht said, the real GNP declined 3 per cent from a year ago while for the second quarter, "no further decline is expected."

A slight improvement in the real GNP is now anticipated for the third and fourth quarters, but overall there is expected to be hardly any increase in the 1975 real GNP, according to Mr. Schlecht.

He said initial expectations of a higher real GNP growth rate were foiled by a sharp decline in German exports. He ascribed this to prevailing difficult economic conditions in other industrialized nations that are traditional customers of German goods.

Mr. Schlecht declined to say what measures Bonn would take to remedy the situation although he intimated that the Economics Ministry is studying reflecting measures that would push inflation and warned against steps that could lead to overheating the economy.

Other German sources said, however, that a further cut in the discount rate appears advisable and could be expected Thursday.

### No New Measures Seen

BONN, May 20 (Reuters).—West German Economics Minister Hans Enderlein said today that the first three months of the year have not fully matched up to the government's hopes, but he said he is not in favor of adopting further measures to promote a new "boom."

Interviewed by Die Welt, he said the economy is still in a transitional phase, which has been prolonged because orders from abroad have remained below even the cautious expectations of the government.

He said further economic policy moves would jeopardize current

stability and would not therefore lead to long-term job security. In Wiesbaden today, the federal statistics office said that the West German producer prices index rose 0.5 per cent from March to April. In the previous month the index was unchanged and it rose only 0.1 per cent between January and February.

## U.S. Revises Inflation Rate Upward to 8.5%

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—Both the economic decline and the rate of inflation were worse in the first three months of the year than previously believed, the government said today.

It also said there was a record decline in corporate profits. The Commerce Department said the nation's gross national product declined at a record annual rate of 11.3 per cent in the January-March period, worse than the 10.4-per-cent rate of decline reported last month. It

## Prices on Wall Street Drift Lower

### Dealers Cite U.S. Revision of Data

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP).—Stock prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange today after drifting uncertainly through most of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.30 to 830.49, after being ahead two points briefly in early trading.

Volume totaled 18.31 million shares compared with 17.87 million yesterday.

The late decline, on relatively moderate volume, followed news that the slump in the U.S. economy in the first quarter and the rise in inflation were sharper than reported earlier.

IBM fell 3 to 216. It denounced the government's monopoly suit against the company in opening remarks today in the civil anti-trust suit.

Mountain Fuel Supply climbed 1 1/2 to 37 1/4. It said natural gas flowed at a rate of 3.4 million cubic feet per day during a test in a development well in northeastern Wyoming.

Enmark eased 1/8 to 26 5/8. It and Clark Oil & Refining announced the termination of merger discussions. Clark surrendered 3/8 to 11 3/4.

Inspirations Consolidated Copper fell 2 1/4 to 32 1/4. Crane Co. dropped an offer for Inspiration. Consolidated common it does not already own. Crane slipped 1 1/8 to 51 1/4.

Barber Oil gained 1 5/8 to 26. The company doubled its dividend to 40 cents quarterly.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange edged up 0.18 to 87.37. Options also firmed as volume expanded to 10,545 contracts from 9,214 yesterday.

Research-Cottrell gained 3/4 to 17 5/8. It reported a profit in the second quarter versus a loss a year ago.

posting substantial gains yesterday.

Wheat futures advanced as much as 10 to 15 cents before suffering a decline near the close and posting losses of as much as seven cents.

Corn was up by 9 to 10 cents, but those gains were trimmed to 1 to 2 cents at the final bell.

The story was somewhat similar for soybeans, too, which were as much as 20 cents a bushel higher at one time but closed mostly 3 to 5 cents higher.

Traders said a number of factors were at work including fine planting weather, continuing prospects of a record wheat crop, commercial buying of some grains, and a report of a Russian trade mission coming here to purchase large quantities of U.S. grain.

Prices for the major futures closed on a downward trend after

## Mortgage Delinquency Rate Climbing Throughout U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, May 20 (NYT).—Mortgage bankers say that monthly payment delinquency rates on home mortgages are climbing in many parts of the country as a byproduct of the nation's worst recession in more than 25 years.

But they say there has not been any significant increase yet in the number of mortgage foreclosures.

An estimated 325,000 families are now at least two months behind on their monthly house payments, bringing them close to the 90-day delinquency threshold that many lenders in the past regarded as a decision point

before starting foreclosure proceedings.

Most specialists in home financing expect the number of home owners seriously in arrears on their payments to continue rising slowly for perhaps another year because of the national economy's outlook for continued high unemployment.

Although the number of home foreclosures is expected to increase somewhat this year, and some families will be forced to sell their homes, mortgage banking experts say that most unemployed home owners should be able to fend off foreclosures through the use of savings, or government and union unemployment benefits not available to the thousands of families who lost their homes during the depression of the 1930s.

A House-Senate conference committee has approved a bill that would provide out-of-work home owners with federal loans of up to \$250 monthly for two years to help them meet their house payments. However, White House officials have indicated that President Ford will veto the legislation, an omnibus housing bill that includes extensive federal mortgage subsidies and other ingredients that the administration has called inflationary.



## Before you shelve your industrial expansion plans, read this:

There is still one country in the EEC where the economic climate is warm and favorable to industrial expansion projects.

The EEC's own barometer predicts that the Republic of Ireland's GNP will keep on growing 5% a year to 1978.

In these inflationary times, the Republic retains its significant wage-cost advantage over the other European countries.

Industrial relations continue improving under successive national wage agreements. Over the past decade, Ireland showed the smallest percentage increase in days lost through strikes of any industrial country in the world, including EEC countries, the U.S. and Japan.

In 1974 alone, days lost fell to 35 days per 100 workers.

The national land bank for future industrial needs now stands at 3,000 acres of prime sites. The Republic's investment in land and advance factories available for new industries has reached \$14.5 million.

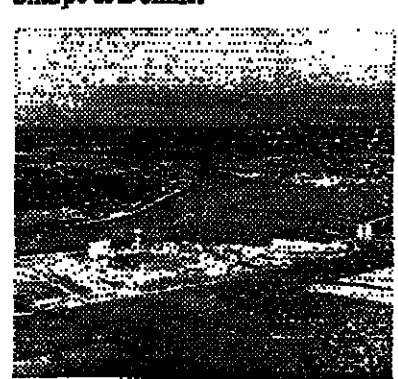
Manufactured exports, representing one-third of the nation's total industrial production, has now achieved a record \$1,600 million a year.

Another record is that, in the twelve months ended March 1974, a total of \$700 million was invested

in new industry — more than double the previous year's \$315 million. Acting through its industrial development arm, IDA Ireland, the Irish Government is contributing 25% of that \$700 million total in the form of non-repayable cash grants towards fixed assets. Some overseas firms locating factories in Ireland will be receiving grants of as much as half their total investment.

The government is continuing to waive taxation on profits earned from export sales until 1990. Profits and capital may be freely repatriated to the parent country.

Recent decisions to expand in the Republic of Ireland have been made by Asahi, Syntex, Pochain, Braun A.G. (Gillette Group), and Merck Sharpe & Dohme.



For more information on industrial investment opportunities in the Republic of Ireland, telephone:

Niall Mooney in Paris (161) 359 7767  
John O'Sullivan in Cologne (0221) 373 100  
Hugh Alston in London (01) 629 4214  
Conolly Cole in Copenhagen (01) 144 766  
or mail the coupon.

To: IDA Ireland	
Lansdowne House, Dublin 4	
Please send me more information on industrial investment opportunities in the Republic of Ireland.	
Name	
Position in Company	
Name of Company	
Address	

**IDA Ireland**  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
Established by the Government to promote industrial development.

Head Office: Lansdowne House, Dublin 4, Ireland.  
Branches: 15 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France.  
Bonn: 77 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.  
Paris: 45 rue Pierre Charbon, 75008 Paris, France.  
Cologne: 5 Köln-Marktstrasse 51, 50001 Köln, Germany.  
Copenhagen: Nørregade 47, 1000 Copenhagen V, Denmark.

## U.S. Investigating Corruption in Grain Trade

By William Robbins

NEW ORLEANS, May 20 (NYT).—Federal agents, conducting a sweeping investigation here and in other ports, are piecing together a picture of corruption in the handling, grading and weighing of grain that raises questions about the integrity of U.S. export agencies and the quality of grain shipments to foreign buyers.

Seven privately employed grain inspectors who are licensed by the Agriculture Department have been indicted thus far in an investigation that began with charges of bribery for certification of ships for fitness to receive grain.

Five of the inspectors pleaded guilty to bribery charges.

Agents conducting a continuing investigation have been taking secret testimony alleging misconduct on another matter—the grading and weighing of grain.

Local officials of some of the largest international grain companies have been questioned, some before a grand jury.

International Implications

The reports to the investigators composed an account of allegedly deliberate loading of misgraded and sometimes wet and soiled grain, inspectors who skirted grading responsibilities, fraudulent switching of grain samples and a subtle system of pressures, rewards and favors for inspectors.

The inquiry has serious international implications. Grain makes up most of the \$23 billion a year earned by U.S. agricultural exports, which represents an important tool of foreign policy.

About one-third of all grain exports, including much of the corn from the Midwest, moves through the port of New Orleans. Similar investigations, but said to be less advanced, are under way in Houston and at other shipping points.

### Russians, Europeans Questioning Standards

Complaints from foreign buyers about the quality of some U.S. grain exports go back many years, but they were heard most recently when a U.S. delegation went to Moscow this year in response to Russian protests about foreign matter found in the corn they received and about its quality.

Washington officials say they have received similar complaints from European buyers, who are asking for a U.S. delegation to handle their problems.

Some officials expressed fears of contract cancellations, which would have trade and economic reverberations reaching back to the farm.

### Conflict of Interest Seen

At the core of the cases being developed in the investigation are allegations of a system of inspection with built-in conflicts of interest and close relationships between the inspectors, the agencies they work for and the companies whose handling of grain comes under their jurisdiction.

The private but federally licensed inspectors work for private organizations whose income, based on tonnages moved, is governed by how expeditiously the grain companies can load ships. Each inspector is continuously assigned to one grain elevator.

Indictments have been brought against seven inspectors for accepting bribes to certify ships; a ship-cleaning concern and its president have been charged with bribery and a grain sampler with perjury.

Only one of the inspectors has gone to trial. The five who pleaded guilty were placed on probation with light fines. The inspector who went to trial, William Fleet-

wood 3d, was convicted but has appealed. Another, James Timonet, who was accused of perjury and bribery, is awaiting trial.

Testimony at the Fleetwood trial pictured a pattern of bribery going back at least several years to a time when \$250 to \$300 was the "bribe rate," according to a shipping agency official, for buying certification of a ship.

A bribe payment set in until Fleetwood was reportedly offered \$2,500 and demanded \$5,000 for his signature on a certificate of fitness for a ship.

One of the men indicted said in an interview that he accepted bribe money "just because it was there." In the case to which he pleaded guilty he said of the ship, "She was clean. I was going to approve her anyway."

### Bribes More Economical

But there was also testimony indicating that it was often more economical for shipping operators to pay bribes than to spend the time and money to have the ship properly cleaned.

Two principal clues apparently led investigators from the ship certification cases to the grain-grading and weighing phases of the investigation.

One was the fact that some of the ship inspectors were also licensed to inspect grain. But more important, apparently, was the discovery by a federal supervisor of a ship being loaded with sour corn.

"The odor was so high you could smell it all the way to the elevator," one federal supervisory official said.

The supervisor who discovered the sour grain on the ship, Robert Johnson, left the grain division after hearing rumors that a "contract" was out to break both his and the ship's. Though there is no evidence of a link between the discovery and the rumors, Mr. Johnson has avoided talking to reporters.



[illegible][illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)




Amsterdam

AKZO	49	Guano Gr	4
Albert Heijl	112.50	Guillemet	1
Algemeen	32.50	Hawker-Sid	2
Alkermat	81.20	Hudson Bay	1
Aldem	65.50	Imo Chem	1
Alkermat	67.10	Imps	0
Alkermat	144	Maraspen	2
Alkermat	14.30	Metalbox	0
Alkermat	55	Nichols	0
Alkermat	26	Plessey	0
Alkermat	36.50	Real Alime	3
Alkermat	26.70	Rank Org	1
Alkermat	12.50	Rend Dutch	2
Alkermat	126.50	R.T.Z.	1
Alkermat	54.50	Thorn A.L.	1
Alkermat	100	Trust Invest	2
Alkermat	278	Unilever	1
Alkermat	187	Vickers	1
		West Ind	1
		West Deep	2
		West Drif	2
		West Hald	1
		West Min	1
		Westonh	0
		ZCC	0

Brussels

Arbed	4,200
Barr-Lomb	2,220
Beck	1,150
Electrobel	6,640
GB-Holland	1,150
Hoboken	4,245
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 <b>UNION BANK OF BAVARIA</b> «BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK» NEW YORK BRANCH		430 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 Telephone: (212) 758-4664, Telex: 423757 and Grand Cayman Branch			
<div>  <b>BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK</b> </div>					
<b>Condensed Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1974</b>					
<b>Assets</b>	<i>millions of DM</i>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<i>millions of DM</i>		
Cash Reserve	1,346.0	Due to Banks	3,872.1		
Bills of Exchange	576.4	Due to Customers	12,180.1		
Due from Banks	4,161.6	including savings deposits	4,586.4		
Bonds and Debt Instruments	714.9	Bonds Issued			
Other Securities	476.4	(including pre-issue sales)	7,990.9		
Due from Customers	8,851.2	Other Liabilities	632.7		
Lendings in the		Capital and Published Reserves	863.3		
Mortgage Sector	8,227.9				
Other Assets	1,184.7				
	<u>25,539.1</u>		<u>25,539.1</u>		
<b>Other points of interest as of Dec. 31, 1974</b>		<b>Endorsement Liabilities</b>			
Branches: 367 Staff: 9127		Liabilities arising from guarantees			
Consolidated total assets: DM 41.2 billion		259.3			
		1,760.4			
<div>  <b>BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK INTERNATIONAL</b> SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME         </div>					
<b>Condensed Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1974</b>					
	<i>millions of DM</i>		<i>millions of DM</i>		
Liquid Assets	4.3	Liabilities to Banks at sight	6.5		
Balances with Banks for agreed periods	571.6	Liabilities for agreed periods	1,356.1		
Advances and Bills Discounted	787.4	a) to banks	1,248.4		
Securities and Debt Instruments	49.8	b) to customers	107.7		
		Other Liabilities	8.3		
		Stockholders' Equity	42.2		
	<u>1,413.1</u>		<u>1,413.1</u>		
<b>Bayerische Vereinsbank International Division</b>		<b>Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.</b>			
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1		14, rue des Bains			
D-8000 München 2		Luxembourg			
Telephone: (089) 21321 - Telex: 0523321		Telephone: 42861 - Telex: 2652			

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

		High	Low	Last	Ch
3360 Upp	Can	115	112	112	-

[illegible]

May 20, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank spreads.

Country	£	DM	Fr.	Sw.	Y.	Gr.	Sp.	Ital.	Dan.
Amsterdam	2.4050	5.5440	102.43*	59.35*	21.39*	—	9.0500*	95.31*	43.61*
Bremen	3.4235	90.26	14.9590	5.970	5.5575	14.840	—	31.670	6.4
London	—	—	—	—	1.0000	9.711*	—	6.700	12
Lyons	2.20435	—	5.1135	5.914	1.9455	5.5275	0.35	—	12
Milan	626.90	1446.10	26.170	10.48	—	260.20	10.91	249.25	115
Paris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.514	5.7932	105.85*	62.01*	0.9000*	104.4*	7.23*	—	—

The following are for dollar values only: Danish Kroner: 5.46023; Deutsches Mark: 4.836; French Franc: 6.55; Italian Lira: 20.36; Swedish Krona: 4.756; Swiss Franc: 5.2003.

\* Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

**\$135,000,000**

**Petroleos Mexicanos**  
(Pemex).

### Medium Term Loan

*This financing was arranged by*

**Kuhn Loeb & Co**

### First Boston (Europe)

**Bankers Trust Company**

## Barclays Bank International

**The Royal Bank of Canada**

## Westdeutsche Landesbank

*and provided by*

Bankers Trust Company	RBC Finance B.V.	Irving Trust Company	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Barclays Bank International Limited	Mellon Bank N.A.		The Bank of Nova Scotia
Banque de la Société Financière Européenne		Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	
Cleveland Trust Company	The Detroit Bank and Trust Company	Toronto Dominion Bank	
Bank Für Gemeinwirtschaft A.G.	Banque Canadienne Nationale	City National Bank of Detroit	
International Energy Bank Limited	Midland Bank Limited	National Bank of North America	
Republic National Bank of New York (International) Limited		The Royal Bank of Canada	
Southeast First National Bank of Miami		United States National Bank of Oregon	
Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.		The Citizens and Southern National Bank	
Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.		Dow Banking Corporation	
The Industrial Bank of Japan Trust Company		Shawmut Bank of Boston, N.A.	
The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.		The Royal Bank of Canada International (Nassau)	
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.		The Valley National Bank of Arizona	
American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company		American Security and Trust Co.	
Banque Générale Du Luxembourg S.A.	Euro-Latin American Bank Limited	La Salle National Bank	
Maryland National Bank		UBAF	

**Agent Bank**

**May 21, 1975**

*All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

**\$300,000,000**

***Texaco Inc.***

## 8 7/8% Debentures Due 2005

*Interest payable May 1 and November 1*

**MORGAN STANLEY & CO.**  
Incorporated

**DILLON, READ & CO. INC.** THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION **GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.**  
**MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH** **SALOMON BROTHERS**  
Incorporated  
**BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.** **DREXEL BURNHAM & CO.** **HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.**  
Incorporated Incorporated ASSOCIATED BANKS & CO., INCORPORATED  
**HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES** **E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.**  
Incorporated  
**KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.** **KUHN, LOEB & CO.** **LAZARD FRERES & CO.**  
Incorporated  
**LEHMAN BROTHERS** **LOEB, RHOADES & CO.** **PAINÉ, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS**  
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated  
**REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.** **SMITH, BARNEY & CO.** **WERTHEIM & CO., INC.**  
Incorporated Incorporated  
**WHITE, WELD & CO.** **DEAN WITTER & CO.**  
Incorporated Incorporated  
**HARRIS, UPHAM & CO.** **WARBURG FARIAS BECKER INC.**  
Incorporated

May 21, 1975.

**May 21, 1975.**

هَكَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ











## Killanin Again Warns Montreal That Games Must Not Be Delayed

LAUSANNE, May 20 (UPI)—Lord Killanin warned the Montreal Olympic Committee that the Games must be held as scheduled.

Killanin, departing from his usual text, opened the International Olympic Committee's session by saying the Games must be held as scheduled.

Killanin, departing from his usual text, opened the International Olympic Committee's session by saying the Games must be held as scheduled.

The 330,000-member federation said the walkout tomorrow has nothing to do with the strike which began May 1 in protest over legislation following several recommendations of the Cliche Commission Report on the construction industry.

Ten thousand men joined the work stoppages by last Thursday, shutting down most major construction projects in the province.

Despite these problems, officials of the organizing committee for the 1976 Olympic Games said Montreal will play host to the Games and that the mammoth facilities required for the undertaking will be completed in time for next year's July 17 opening.

The Games cannot be postponed until 1977 and the IOC is in that athletes must have Olympic opportunities in 1976, Killanin said.

Members of the Montreal delegation, headed by Mayor Jean Drapeau, are scheduled to present their test progress report on the Games tomorrow when the IOC is down to business. Some IOC members said they intend to ask a delegation, led by Roger Mouton, to draw up plans for alternative sites for track and field events in case the main stadium remains unfinished because of the labor disputes.

The IOC also will ask the delegation to return to answer more questions on Friday.

Members of the IOC have repeatedly said that there is no intention of switching the entire Games to another site. The IOC under legal contract to hold the Games in Quebec and any cancellation of the Olympics must come from the Montreal organizers, who remain confident they will meet their deadline.

Juan Samaranch, an IOC vice-president, denied reports that the IOC was considering Mexico City as a possible alternative. "We are not thinking about anywhere but Montreal," he said.

Killanin paid tribute in his closing speech to the IOC's decision to hold the Games in Montreal. "He never wavered on his deep conviction that the Olympic movement could be the latest social force in the world," he said.

Killanin continually endeavored to "raise the sports above political intrigue. He was the greatest disciple in a materialistic world for a promotion of amateur sport, to from personal financial gain commercial benefit. These principles must continue but it is crucial that some of the methods implemented may change an evolving world," he said.

The three days of conferences also touch on the readmission of China and the expulsion of Rhodesia.

IOC sources said the China would not come to a vote because of the political situation. The IOC said the vote would probably be taken next January in unbroken during the Winter Games. They said Rhodesia would be expelled from the Olympic movement.

No Word in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 20 (UPI)—If Montreal cannot keep its commitment to host the 1976 Games, this city is willing to do so—but it has not yet been asked. That's the word from the chairman of the Mexican Olympic committee, Mario Vazquez Rana, in the mayor of Mexico City, Claudio Santitas.

This capital hosted the 1968 Games and has had much experience in holding international sports competitions. It is preparing for the Pan American Games, slated for next October.

Vazquez Rana said last night: "If the International Olympic Committee officially requests that we take the present circumstances into account, we are willing to have Mexico City become the site of the XXI Olympic Games, as another gesture of the (sports) solidarity which prevails in this continent."

Olympic Work

MONTREAL, May 20 (AP)—Construction on building sites across the province was in full swing today except for work on a stadium and velodrome for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games.

A spokesman for the main contractor on the site said work had resumed yesterday on the Olympic village, but the main Olympic

## VFL Cites Partial Agreement by Namath to Rich Contract

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 20 (UPI)—Attorneys for Joe Namath and the World Football League agreed yesterday on some parts of a \$4-million contract of league president Chris Hemminger said "I am optimistic" that the deal will be completed.

Namath, now in the National Football League, and Chicago Wind owner Gene Pullano will meet in Tuscaloosa, Ala., today to discuss the deal.

The WFL offered Namath a \$500,000 bonus for signing the contract, an annual salary of \$500,000 for three years to play with Chicago, \$100,000 annually for 20 years and 5-per-cent ownership of a WFL franchise.

site will be closed until Thursday.

The Quebec Federation of Labor has called a province-wide work stoppage for tomorrow. The federation estimates more than 100,000 workers will stay off the job in support of the 16-month strike at United Aircraft of Canada, Ltd.

The 330,000-member federation said the walkout tomorrow has nothing to do with the strike which began May 1 in protest over legislation following several recommendations of the Cliche Commission Report on the construction industry.

Ten thousand men joined the work stoppages by last Thursday, shutting down most major construction projects in the province.

Despite these problems, officials of the organizing committee for the 1976 Olympic Games said Montreal will play host to the Games and that the mammoth facilities required for the undertaking will be completed in time for next year's July 17 opening.

## In U.S., Fans Provide as Much Action as Athletes

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI)—Unruly fans practicing what one psychiatrist calls "recreational violence" are turning America's sports events into an outlet for vulgarity and rowdiness.

In its milder forms, the violence runs to shouted obscenities, crudely insulting home-made banners or drunken behavior indirectly encouraged by scoreboard programs stuffed with beer and liquor ads that include promises such as: "If your date always balks start something with..."

At the other extreme, the rowdiness can prove dangerous, even criminal outbursts. "Fights among fans who have been sold too much beer by profit-conscious management, destructive rampages by young hoodlums 'celebrating' a victory; barrages of bottles and other missiles hurled at players and officials; chairs tossed out of balconies into a boxing ring."

"We're seeing a new use of violence," says Dr. Arthur Wachtel, a psychiatrist whose advice has been sought by major-league baseball.

"It's being used not as a means to an end, but for recreational purposes, for pleasure. It's an end in itself."

Causes Uncertain

Club officials tend to see the rowdiness as a predictable extension of national permissiveness, not as an isolated development related to sports.

Even the psychiatrists are divided over the causes and nature of the event.

But there is general agreement that rowdiness has become part of the sports scene. Various events in recent weeks have produced the following new evidence:

● In Los Angeles, Dodgers fans who bombarded Pete Rose of the Cincinnati Reds with a left-field missile barrage prompted editorial calls for action against "these thugs in the stands."

● In Kansas City, members of the Chicago Bulls basketball team charged into the spectator area in defense of a teammate who had been threatened by a bottle-waving fan.

## Soccer Players In Italy Join The Strikers

ROME, May 20 (Reuters).—Italian soccer players today decided to go on strike next Sunday because of a dispute with their employers.

The players want to be allowed to refuse transfers to other teams. They also want abolition of age limits in the semi-professional Third and Fourth Divisions.

Although the First Division season closed last Sunday, the strike will affect matches in the other divisions and the final round of the Italian Cup. A local exhibition between AC Milan and Inter Milan is one of the matches that will be called off.

By deciding to stop work, the players are joining customs officials, tax collectors, railwaymen, teachers, doctors, airport workers, garage attendants and state employees in a wave of strikes affecting Italy this week.

## Spaniard Leads Cycling

CAMPBASSO, Italy, May 20 (UPI).—Belgium's Roger De Vlaeminck won the fourth leg of the cycling Tour of Italy today but Francisco Galdos of Spain took over the leader's pink jersey.



VILLAGE GATES—Construction workers return to work on Olympic Village Monday as guards watch the action.

## Padres' Randy Jones 1-Hits Cards for 10 Innings Wins Pitching Duel on Grubb Homer, 1-0

SAN DIEGO, May 20 (AP).—Randy Jones pitched 10 innings of one-hit ball and Johnny Grubb belted his first home run of the season to give the San Diego Padres a 1-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals last night.

Jones, who led the major leagues with 22 losses a year ago, didn't give up a hit for the first six innings. Luis Melendez cracked a sharp single up the middle to open the seventh, but Jones was untouchable after that as he raised his won-lost record to 5-3. He struck out three and walked three.

John Curtis of St. Louis also pitched brilliantly, allowing only five hits until Grubb homered over the rightfield fence with one out in the 10th.

Grubb, who went four-for-five, has been a hitting terror since he was moved from third in the lineup to the leadoff position four days ago. He has hit 12 for 17 since then and last night was the only player in the game to reach third base, once in the eighth and again in the 10th.

## Dodgers 3, Cubs 2

At Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Bill Buckner hit a sacrifice fly with one out in the eighth inning to score Steve Garvey and give the Dodgers a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. The Dodgers loaded the bases in the eighth off Darold Knowles on a walk to Jimmy Wynn and singles to Shorty Garvey and Ron Cey. At that point, Cubs' manager Jim Marshall replaced Knowles with Oscar Zamora, who got Joe Ferguson to hit into a fielder's choice. Buckner, hitting for Tom Paciorek, then delivered a long fly ball to the rightfield wall to bring in the winning run.

## Askes 4, Phillies 2

At Houston, shortstop Larry Bowa's two errors in the fourth inning helped the Astros score two unearned runs and defeat Philadelphia, 4-2, snapping the Phillies' seven-game winning streak. Phillies' left-hander Steve Carlton suffered his fifth loss despite giving up only three hits and three unearned runs before being pulled for a pinch-hitter in the sixth.

Carlton's wild throw as he tried to pick off Roger Metzger in the first inning allowed Greg Gross to score the first run. Houston made it 3-0 in the fourth with only one out, another Carlton wild pitch and Bowa's two wild throws to first base.

## Angels 12, Indians 5

At Cleveland, rookie Gerry Remy's first major league homer, a three-run shot, capped a five-run fourth inning that sparked California to a 12-5 victory over the Indians. The Angels, who had hit only nine homers before last night, also got four-baggers from Les Stanton and Tommy Harper. Stanton hit a two-run blast to cap a three-run first inning and Harper triggered a three-run seventh with a solo shot.

## Red Sox 10, A's 5

At Boston, Jim Rice drove in three runs, two in a four-run seventh, as the Red Sox outslugged Oakland, 10-5. The score was 5-5 after Gene Tenace's three-run homer had tied the game in the top of the seventh. But with one out in the bottom of the inning, center fielder Juan Beniquez walked and scored from first on a hit-and-run single by Rick Burleson.

## Yanks 5, Royals 1

At New York, Chris Chambliss hit two home runs and Rudy

## 2 Gain Golf Fame

NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI).—Joe Dey, the retired commissioner of the Tourname Players Association, and Fred Corcoran, who dreamed up the World Cup competition, were named to the World Golf Hall of Fame yesterday.

May and Dick Tidrow limited the Royals to four hits, enabling the Yankees to score a 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Tidrow pitched 3 1/3 innings of one-hit relief after taking over for May in the sixth. The right-hander earned his first save of the season, and May notched his third victory against two losses.

Chambliss slammed his first home off Jose Steve Busby in the fourth. An inning later, his two-out single knocked in Elliot Maddox, who had singled and stolen second. Chambliss hit his second homer in the eighth.

## White Sox 2, Orioles 1

At Chicago, Jorge Orta batted in both the White Sox runs with a bases-loaded single in the third inning and Rich Gossage saved Stan Bahnsen's first victory of the season in a 2-1 triumph over Baltimore. Orta's game-winning hit came after singles by Tony Muser and Bucky Dent, plus a walk to Pat Kelly filled the bases with one out. The ball struck losing pitcher Doyle Alexander on the right foot and bounded into left field through the hole left when shortstop Mark Belanger moved toward second to attempt to field the ball.

## Tigers 6, Twins 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Leon Roberts hit a two-run home run and Gary Sutherland chipped in with two homers to give Detroit a 6-3 victory over the Twins. Joe Coleman needed help from relief ace John Hiller, who recorded his sixth save. Hiller came in with two runners on in the eighth and returned six men in a row.

Roberts gave the Tigers a 2-0 lead in the first inning with a homer off Mike Paeck with Ron Leflore on base after a single. Norton blasted his ninth home run in the third, scoring behind Roberts, who had walked.

## Jim Perry to A's

CLEVELAND, May 20 (UPI).—The Cleveland Indians today



Randy Jones reverses to winning.

traded righthanded pitchers Jim Perry and Dick Bosman to the Oakland A's for another righthander, pitcher John "Blue Moon" Odom, and an undisclosed amount of cash.

In an attempt to bolster the Tribe's sagging pitching corps, the Indians also called up rookie Eric Raich from their Triple A farm club at Oklahoma City.

"We had to make a change and we hated to give up two veteran pitchers, but something had to be done," said Indians' general manager Phil Seibel.

Perry, a former Cy Young Award-winner, won 17 games last season. The 39-year-old has a 1-6 mark and a 6.69 earned run average this year.

Bosman, who no-hit the A's last year, has appeared in six games for the Tribe this year. He started three times and lost two decisions. He has a 4.08 ERA.

Odom, 30, got off to a slow start with Oakland. He is now 0-2 with a 12.57 ERA.

## Pacers Extend ABA Playoff On 1st Victory Over Colonels

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20 (UPI).—Substitute Billy Keller scored 20 points to spark the Indiana Pacers to a 94-88 victory over Kentucky last night, their first in the American Basketball Association championship series. The Colonels lead, 3 games to 1.

Rookie Billy Knight gave Indiana the lead for keeps at 73-72 with 9 minutes to go and the Pacers stretched their margin to 11 points, the largest of the game, to assure a fifth encounter, at Louisville Thursday night, in the best-of-seven series.

George McGinnis, the league's top scorer, was held scoreless in the first period but tallied 22 points in the final three quarters to lead Indiana in scoring.

The game was tight until Keller hit a three-point shot midway in the final period that gave Indiana an 82-76 lead.

Moments later, he connected again and the Pacers gradually stretched their lead to 92-81 with 1:18 left to play.

Stewart Accepts Job as Coach Of NHL Rangers

NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI).—As easily as he glided over National Hockey League ice for 21 campaigns, Ron Stewart yesterday officially took over the job of coaching the New York Rangers, a post that has been as secure as tightrope walking.

But unlike two previous coaches who were hired by Emile Francis then discharged before the season's end, Stewart did not once mention Francis in a 40-minute discussion of his new job.

Francis has been the Rangers' coach three times. He discharged Red Sullivan in 1965, then dismissed Bernard "Boon Boom" Geoffrion and Larry Popin after each had been on the job about three months. Francis remains as general manager under a long-term, lucrative deal.

"I did not come here for three months," he said in a two-year deal.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées - Friday, May 20, at 8:30 p.m.

CENTENARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL METER CONVENTION

FRANCE INTERNATIONAL ORCHESTRA

Conductor Gabriel CHMURA

Soloist Isaac STERN

Mozart, Bruch, Shostakovich, Wagner.

(Rainer, Valmole)

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 000 220 1st-4 4 2

San Diego 000 000 1-1 1 1

Reuss, Demery (4), Moore (7) and

Sanguinelli: Caldwell (1-1) and Hill.

1st-4 4 2

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## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct GB

Milwaukee 16 15 .516 -

Boston 16 15 .516 -

Detroit 16 15 .516 -

Baltimore 16 15 .516 -

Chicago 16 15 .516 -

Western Division

Oakland 16 15 .516 -

Texas 16 15 .516 -

Kansas City 16 15 .516 -

California 16 15 .516 -

Seattle 16 15 .516 -

Monday's Results

Boston 10, Oakland 9

New York 5, Kansas City 1

Detroit 6, Minnesota 3

Chicago 1, Baltimore 1

Tuesday's Games

Detroit at Minnesota, N.

Baltimore at Chicago, N.

Texas at Milwaukee's game.

Oakland at Boston, N.

Kansas City at New York, N.

Only 1 game scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct GB

Chicago 20 12 .614 -

Philadelphia 20 15 .571 - 1 1/2

Pittsburgh 17 18 .486 - 4 1/2

New York 15 12 .556 - 6

Montreal 13 17 .433 - 6 1/2

St. Louis 15 19 .441 - 6 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles 25 14 .641 -

Cincinnati 20 19 .513 - 5

San Diego 18 19 .482 - 6 1/2

San Francisco 17 18 .486 - 6 1/2

Atlanta 18 21 .462 - 7

Houston 14 22 .391 - 12

Monday's Results

San Francisco 9, Philadelphia 4

Houston 10, Cincinnati 9

San Diego 1, St. Louis 0

Los Angeles 2, Chicago 2

Philadelphia at Houston, N.

Chicago at Los Angeles, N.

St. Louis at San Diego, N.

Pittsburgh at San Francisco, N.

Montreal at Atlanta, N.

New York at Cincinnati, N.



